

"Soil - Sweet or Sour" - p. 53



THE
ROSE
SOCIETY
OF ONTARIO
1939



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YEAR BOOK
OF
THE ROSE SOCIETY
OF ONTARIO
1913-1939



THE MACOOMB PRESS, LIMITED
TORONTO
1939

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INDEX

	PAGE
Title	1
Officers	3
Coloured Plate—McGredy's Sunset	between pp. 5 and 7
Foreword	7
Annual Meeting	8
Financial Statement	12
Annual Rose Show	13
Report of Test Garden Committee	14
Awards of the 1938 Show	16
Coloured Lantern Slide Competition	17
Rose Notes from British Columbia	18
Prize List	20
— The Garden Value of Rose Species	29
— A Rose Pilgrimage Through Europe	38
— Symposium: The Best Twelve Climbing Roses for Ontario Gardens	43
Coloured Plate—Mme. Jean Gaujard	between pp. 48 and 49
Exhibiting Roses	49
— Sweet and Sour	53
Notes from Alberta	58
Hybrid Polyanthas	61
Impressions of the National Rose Show	64
The Clearing House	67
Random Rose Notes	86
Members	88
Contributions to the Prize Fund	95
Members Notice	96

Indexed

Indexed

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Above—Signora Piero Puricelli, H. T. (Aicardi, '34.)
(*Trade-mark registered.*)

Over—McGredy's Sunset, H. T. (McGredy, '36.)
For descriptions, see The Clearing House.



Foreword

The 1939 edition of the Rose Annual goes out to our members with our greetings and best wishes for a most successful and enjoyable Rose season.

We are hopeful and optimistic that the revival of interest in Rose culture among older members, sensed this past year or two, and the growing enthusiasm of newer members will flourish and spread—to the glory of the Rose in Ontario, and be evidenced in making the Rose Show of 1939 the finest and most interesting in your Society's history.

We have endeavored in this edition to give articles and notes of a diversified nature, so the experienced grower and student of the Rose, and the novice will both find something of interest. Suggestions for subjects to be featured in future editions and in our bulletins will be very welcome.

We hope our new feature "The Clearing House," patterned after the American Rose Society's well-known "Proof of the Pudding" will be of interest and assistance to all members, reflecting as it does the opinions and experiences of the Society's keenest growers and students, with the new roses. Throughout the coming season, Mr. A. J. Webster, in charge of this feature will be most happy to hear from any member who is growing some of the recent rose introductions.

We desire to express our gratitude to the contributors of the other articles found in the following pages, and to express on behalf of the Society, our appreciation of the assistance of the Secretaries of the National Rose Society of Great Britain, and the Australian Rose Society, who have kindly permitted the reproduction in this issue of articles appearing recently in their respective Rose Annuals.

Finally, we direct the attention of all members to the advertisements appearing in this volume, and urge their patronage of these advertisers, without whose support this publication would not be possible.

THE EDITOR.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Rose Society of Ontario was held on the evening of December 6th, 1938, in the Botany Building of the University of Toronto, Mr. Leon Smith, Vice-President, acting as Chairman in the unavoidable absence of Mr. P. L. Whytock, President. A large and interested section of the Society's membership including a number from points outside of Toronto was in attendance.

Minutes of Annual Meeting, December 8th, 1937

On motion duly made, seconded and carried, the minutes of the last Annual Meeting, held on December 8th, 1937, were accepted as read.

Report of the President for Year 1938

The Chairman read the following report from President P. L. Whytock:—

To the Members of The Rose Society of Ontario:

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

“In presenting this Annual Report covering the year 1938, I am happy to state that in some respects it has been a successful year, and we are encouraged to keep pursuing the purposes of the Society—to study, cultivate and exhibit Roses.

The Season was a good one for rose growing and the Annual Exhibition was a beautiful display. This year it was held in the Varsity Arena on June 21st, and was well attended. The Varsity Arena officials assisted in every way possible and while there were a few handicaps, these were overcome, and the consensus of opinion was that the Arena offered excellent facilities and a good show was the result. To Mr. Brown and the members of the Exhibition Committee our thanks are tendered for working so assiduously to make the Show a success.

Congratulations and thanks are forthcoming to Miss H. A. Webster, Editor of the Year Book. It marked the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the founding of the Society and was mailed early in the year to the satisfaction of the members and Advertisers alike.

Despite the efforts of the energetic Chairman of the Membership Committee and the individual efforts of the members, the membership has not increased, and the Directors are recommending that the fee be as follows:—

Associate Membership.....	\$ 1.00
Active Membership.....	2.00
Sustaining Membership.....	5.00
Life Membership.....	25.00

They are convinced that there are a number of members who have the interest of the Society at heart, who would gladly pay \$2.00 for the privileges to be obtained from membership.

With a view to revising the Exhibition Prize List a sub-committee was appointed to consider recommendations sent in by the members. A letter was sent out to all exhibitors at the 1938 Show and the Committee is now at work. The revised list will appear in the Year Book.

In conclusion may I thank my fellow-directors for all the help given to me during the year."

P. L. WHYTOCK, President.

Financial Report for 1938

On behalf of Col. A. E. Nash, Chairman of the Finance Committee, the following financial report for the year ending November 30th, 1938, was presented:—

6th December, 1938

The President and Members, The Rose Society of Ontario:

"It has been customary for me, as chairman of your Finance Committee, to make a few remarks at the annual meeting regarding the financial position of your society and to present a summary of its financial operations. For this purpose I have prepared statements covering the operations over a period of years which are attached.* These statements show little change as compared with the position of the past few years. At 30th November, 1938, the society had cash funds and accounts receivable amounting to \$121.59 with which to pay accumulated accounts payable of \$362.58, leaving a deficit of \$240.99 without taking into account a balance in the reserve fund of \$63.66 which was set aside some years ago from life memberships. This deficit has increased approximately \$21 from a year ago.

Receipts and expenses both increased as a result of the exhibition. An important point to be noted, however, is the further decline in receipts from membership fees totalling \$89, particularly in the sustaining memberships and life memberships. While the revenue from ordinary membership remains practically the same, there was again a large turnover in members—158 failed to renew their subscriptions but were largely replaced by new members. I consider that the prime need of the society continues to be to hold at least some of those who are now dropping out, while continuing the splendid efforts which have been made to secure new members."

A. E. NASH,
Chairman of the Finance Committee.

* Editor's Note:—These are on file with the Secretary and available for inspection by members, if desired.

Appointment of Auditors for 1939

On Motion by Mr. John Walsh, seconded by Mr. F. C. Teskey, Messrs. L. A. Winter and G. C. T. Pemberton were re-appointed Auditors for 1939.

Report of the Membership Committee

Mr. A. J. Webster, Chairman of the Membership Committee, then presented the following report:—

“At the beginning of the current year membership prospects appeared brighter than usual owing to the degree of interest displayed during the previous favourable Rose season of 1937. There seemed to be ample evidence of a revival of interest in Rose Culture after a period of dissatisfaction which developed as a result of the serious losses sustained during the winter of 1933-4. Encouraged by this favourable circumstance your Committee fixed objectives for each member of the Committee and set about the task of membership building with high hopes. The work began in earnest at The National Flower Show, held in Toronto in March last, at which the Society was privileged to have a booth for propaganda purposes. The results of this venture were quite successful, some sixty new members being placed on the rolls. The work continued throughout the growing season, and we finally succeeded in obtaining 148 new members. Imagine our disappointment, therefore, when recently the Secretary informed us that, while we had added 148 names, no fewer than 158 members of the previous year had failed to renew their memberships despite the despatch of three notices, making a net loss of ten members for the year.

The figures at present are as follows:

Ordinary	Sustaining	Life	Honourary	Total
559	6	66	5	636

I should like to pay tribute to the splendid co-operation accorded me by the various members of the Committee, and I do not consider the net loss of ten members to be in any sense of the word a reflection on the Membership Committee. It would appear that we are not offering sufficient in the way of services to retain members, and we cannot offer more extensive services on a one-dollar membership. The remedy, therefore, seems obvious.”

Report of Exhibition Committee

Mr. A. E. Brown, Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, gave a resume of the 1938 Rose Show, details of which appear on page 13-14.

Report of Nominating Committee

On motion duly made, seconded and carried, the report of the Nominating Committee for the election of Directors for 1939 was accepted and the following were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—Mr. A. J. Webster, Hon. President; and Mr. J. G. Beare, Mr. A. E. Brown, Mr. S. B. Brush, Mr. E. F. Collins, Mr. C. W. Cruickshank, Lieut.-Col. Hon. G. R. Geary, K.C., Mrs. A. Alan Gow, Mr. Bruce McKechnie, Lieut.-Col. A. E. Nash, Mr. A. A. Norton, Mr. D. C. Patton, Dr. A. H. Rolph, Col. Hugh A. Rose, K.C., Mr. Leon Smith, Mr. F. C. Teskey, Prof. A. H. Tomlinson, Mr. John R. Walsh, Miss H. A. Webster, Mr. P. L. Whytock, Mr. J. Lockie Wilson.

Report of Test Garden Committee

In the absence of Col. Rose, Chairman, a report of the activities of the Test Garden Committee was submitted and appears on page 14-15.

Addresses

Following the showing of the coloured slides entered in the competition announced last year and an enjoyable coloured moving picture film depicting scenes and beautiful roses in Mr. A. J. Webster's Toronto garden, the speaker, Mr. D. C. Patton, Vice-President, was introduced. Mr. Patton's offering proved to be not a lecture but an interesting description of some of the successful methods employed by Mr. Bertram of Dundas, Ontario, in growing and caring for his magnificent roses, and running comments on and explanations of some sixty beautiful coloured slides. These represented scenes in Mr. Bertram's famous rose gardens and included several "close-ups" of exquisite specimen blooms.

On behalf of the members present Lieut.-Col. G. R. Geary suitably thanked Mr. Patton.

The Chairman expressed the Society's appreciation and thanks to Prof. R. B. Thomson for the use of the Botany Building and after adjournment many members availed themselves of the opportunity of viewing the interesting plants and specimens in the adjoining greenhouses.

J. M. PHILP,
Secretary.

FINANCIAL REPORT

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS
DECEMBER 1st, 1937, to NOVEMBER 30th, 1938

RECEIPTS

MEMBERSHIP:

Ordinary.....	\$ 559.00
Sustaining.....	30.00
Donations.....	5.90
Advertising.....	450.40
Exchange remitted.....	7.45
Flower Show Award.....	7.00
Prize Fund Donations.....	150.00
ANNUAL ROSE SHOW:	
Tickets.....	295.70
Auction.....	52.00
Entry Fees.....	63.50
	—————
	\$1,613.95

PAYMENTS

Prize Awards.....	\$ 189.30
Postage.....	81.00
Honorarium.....	240.00
Advertising Commission.....	179.80
Exchange.....	6.45
Year Book and Bulletins.....	400.00
Annual Meeting.....	4.00
Exhibition.....	431.40
Printing and Stationery.....	68.31
Test Garden.....	25.00
	—————
	\$1,625.26

RECAPITULATION

Receipts for Year.....	\$1,613.95
Balance from 1937.....	43.65
	—————
	\$1,657.60
Payments for Year.....	\$1,625.26
	—————
Balance on hand.....	\$ 32.34

Audited and found correct.

L. A. WINTER,
G. C. T. PEMBERTON,
Auditors.

THE ANNUAL ROSE SHOW, 1938

By A. E. Brown

The Society's Annual Rose Show was held in the Varsity Arena, Bloor Street West, on Tuesday, June 21st. Your Directors felt a change in venue necessary, if expenses were to be cut, and the show to become self-sustaining. This object was accomplished, with the aid of those friends whose special contributions to the prize fund were so much appreciated, and to whom the Society extends its thanks. The change worked out satisfactorily in every way, the location being central, with ample parking facilities, and plenty of working space outside the hall for the exhibitors to set up their displays. A much larger floor space was available than in previous years, providing ample room for the exhibits and for the visitors to circulate between the tables to inspect the various classes.

The thanks of the Society are due to all the members of the Exhibition Committee whose hard work, time, and willingness to assist were such a factor in the success of the Show, also to those friends who assisted by staging non-competitive exhibits. These displays were not only attractive and educational, but also added a great deal to the general appearance of the building, giving height and creating a background for the rose classes. Among these were Messrs. E. D. Smith & Sons, who had a very extensive and attractive display of roses, in addition to a large group of the new double Shasta Daisy, Esther Read; Endean Nurseries, a group of Delphinium; and groups of perennials and flowering shrubs from Miss Blacklock, Meadowvale, the York Nurseries and the Sheridan Nurseries; the Dale Estate, Brampton, the large vases of roses so attractive on the stage; the collection of roses from the Rose Society of Ontario Test Garden at Guelph and from the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Our thanks are also due to the City of Toronto Parks Department for the loan of the Palms and Bay Trees used for decorating the stage and hall.

The attendance was greater than for some years, which is gratifying in that it demonstrates the continued interest in the rose and activities of the Society. The increase in the number of exhibits and exhibitors also indicates a growing interest. Particular mention should be made of the fine display of roses in class 6 staged by Mr. Henry Bertram of

Dundas, which due to an oversight did not bear the exhibitor's name. The Sweepstake prize for greatest number of awards, the Harry Oakes Challenge Trophy, was again won by Col. Rose, while the P. H. Mitchell Challenge Trophy was taken by Mr. D. C. Patton of Islington with Crimson Glory for the best bloom in the show.

During the evening music was provided by Mr. Stanley St. John's orchestra, and the proceedings were brought to a close by the successful auction of the blooms, ably conducted by Mr. Harry Endean.

In an effort to popularize the show and to make it possible for all members to become exhibitors a committee has been appointed under the able chairmanship of Mr. Leon Smith to revise the prize list, the desire being to encourage more exhibitors, particularly from among those members who have only a few roses in their gardens. We urge you to take special notice of this year's list, so that you may all find at least one class in which you can exhibit.

REPORT OF TEST GARDEN COMMITTEE

In the absence of the Chairman, Colonel Hugh A. Rose, I have been requested to submit to you a report of the Society's activities in connection with the Test Garden for the past season.

Inspections of the plants under test were made by the Committee on 2nd July and 18th September, and records of performance were maintained throughout the growing season by Mr. J. C. Taylor, Assistant Director of Floriculture at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. I desire in this connection to record the Committee's satisfaction with the health, vigour and general condition of the plants in 1938, and much credit for this situation is due to Mr. Taylor and his assistants.

After much consideration the Committee recommended the award of the Society's Gold Medal to H. A. Verschuren, of Haps, Holland, for his excellent Rose, "Mrs. Verschuren," which is known in the United States as "R.M.S. Queen Mary." It is a free-blooming, healthy, symmetrical growing variety and is understood to be a cross between the well-known varieties, "Mrs. Sam. McGredy" and "Briarcliff." The colour of the blooms resembles somewhat the rich copper-rose tones of "Mrs. Sam. McGredy," although with slightly

less of the orange-copper shade. The blooms are of acceptable form and are very fragrant. The variety is useful chiefly for bedding purposes, although with generous fertilization, careful culture and severe disbudding, I am of the opinion that blooms of exhibition quality could be produced.

The Committee also recommended the award of Certificates of Merit to Messrs. Ketten Bros. of Luxembourg, for their beautiful, clear yellow variety, "Leontine Contenot"; to Messrs. Bees, Limited, of Chester, England, for their fine, upstanding, floriferous, fragrant, scarlet-crimson variety, "Madge Whipp"; and to Messrs. Aicardi Bros., of San Remo, Italy, for their meritorious "Signora Piero Puricelli," which is also known merely as "Signora." The latter resembles somewhat the colour tones of "President Herbert Hoover," although rather deeper in all stages of development. It is more symmetrical in growth than is "President Herbert Hoover," and consequently more suitable for bedding. It is also endowed with a pleasing fragrance. It is of interest to record that the plants of this variety were sent for trial to the Test Garden by our good friends, Messrs. E. D. Smith & Sons, Limited, who are the Canadian distributors.

Several other varieties appealed strongly to several members of the Committee but it was decided to withhold awards for further observation next season. Some of those which appear very promising, but to which no recognition has been given as yet, are Mme. Henri Guillot, originated by the famous French hybridizer, Charles Mallerin; Gerald Hardy, a large fragrant crimson Rose, from the nurseries of the old-established Irish firm of Alex. Dickson & Sons, Limited; and to "Valsheda," a pure pink with a wonderful old-world fragrance.

The work of the Committee has been both interesting and pleasurable, and it is felt that the four varieties which have received awards will be certain of popular esteem when they become known.

On behalf of the Test Garden Committee,

A. J. WEBSTER.

AWARDS OF THE 1938 SHOW

Class	First Prize	Second Prize	Third Prize
1	Dale Estate		
2	No entry		
3	No entry		
4	Welland Parks Board	Toronto Parks Dept.	
5	H. Bertram		
6	Col. H. A. Rose	D. C. Patton	Wm. Little
7	Col. H. A. Rose	D. C. Patton	Wm. Little
8	Col. H. A. Rose	A. J. Webster	Wm. Little
9	Col. H. A. Rose	Wm. Little	
10	Col. H. A. Rose	A. J. Webster	Wm. Little
11	Col. H. A. Rose	W. Moore	H. Bertram
12	D. C. Patton	Jas. Reikie	A. J. Webster
13	Col. H. A. Rose	H. Bertram	Wm. Little
14	Col. H. A. Rose	H. Bertram	Wm. Little
15	Col. H. A. Rose		
16	Col. H. A. Rose	F. Tomkinson	J. G. Cowley
17	W. Moore	Wm. Little	
18	Jas. Mead	E. M. Stokes	Mrs. C. H. Hilbert
19	R. G. Paterson	L. C. Alexander	
20	Mrs. C. Robson	Col. H. A. Rose	E. J. Harrison
21	Mrs. C. Robson	Col. H. A. Rose	E. W. Tyrrell
22	Col. H. A. Rose	D. C. Patton	E. J. Harrison
23	D. C. Patton	Col. H. A. Rose	E. J. Harrison
24	D. C. Patton	W. Moore	E. J. Harrison
25	Col. H. A. Rose	D. C. Patton	W. Moore
26	Mrs. J. E. Cohoe	Mrs. Suckling	J. B. McKechnie
27	D. C. Patton	W. Lucas	J. C. Giroux
28	H. Bertram	W. Moore	E. J. Harrison
29	W. Moore	E. W. Tyrrell	D. C. Patton
30	W. Moore	Mrs. A. A. Gow	Jas. Coles
31	E. W. Tyrrell	W. Moore	Mrs. P. A. Thomson
32	L. C. Alexander	Jas. Coles	R. G. Paterson
33	L. C. Alexander	Jas. Coles	R. G. Paterson
34	L. C. Alexander	Mrs. A. J. Trebilcock	Mrs. T. G. M'Gonigle
35	No entry		
36	Col. H. A. Rose		
37	Mrs. P. A. Thomson	J. G. Beare	A. J. Webster
38	Col. H. A. Rose	J. G. Beare	Mrs. P. A. Thomson
39	Col. H. A. Rose	Mrs. P. A. Thomson	D. C. Patton
40	Col. H. A. Rose	J. R. Walsh	Miss O. Brush
41	Col. H. A. Rose		
42	Col. H. A. Rose	Miss O. Brush	J. G. Beare
43	A. A. Norton	A. J. Webster	Jas. Mead
44	A. J. Webster	Col. H. A. Rose	E. W. Tyrrell
45	Mrs. F. J. Sawers	Mrs. J. E. Cohoe	Col. H. A. Rose
46	Col. H. A. Rose	Miss O. Brush	Mrs. P. A. Thomson
47	Col. H. A. Rose	Mrs. P. A. Thomson	J. B. McKechnie
48	Mrs. A. A. Gow	Mrs. F. J. Sawers	Mrs. P. A. Thomson
48a	Mrs. A. A. Gow	Mrs. James Wayling	E. W. Tyrrell
49	Col. H. A. Rose	A. J. Webster	Mrs. P. A. Thomson

Class	First Prize	Second Prize	Third Prize
50	A. J. Webster	E. W. Tyrrell	Miss K. E. Hillary
51	Mrs. P. A. Thomson	Col. H. A. Rose	E. W. Tyrrell
52	Col. H. A. Rose	Mrs. J. E. Cohoe	Mrs. P. A. Thomson
53	Mrs. O. Stoner	Col. H. A. Rose	E. W. Tyrrell
54	Mrs. A. A. Gow	Mr. J. R. Walsh	Mrs. J. E. Cohoe
55	J. G. Beare	A. J. Webster	Col. H. A. Rose
56	Col. H. A. Rose	E. W. Tyrrell	Mrs. C. H. Hilbert
57	Mrs. A. A. Gow	Mrs. A. C. McMaster	Mrs. C. M. Blackhall
Best Rose in Show—D. C. Patton			
Sweepstake Prize—Col. H. A. Rose			

COLORED LANTERN SLIDE COMPETITION

While the number of slides entered in the 1938 Competition was disappointingly low, several fine subjects were received, and shown on the screen at the Annual Meeting. A start was accordingly made at a collection the Society is anxious to build up, and to encourage which prizes will again be offered this year, as follows:—

Class A	Class B
Rose Garden or Part of Garden	Specimen Bloom or Spray of Bloom
First Prize.....	\$3.00
Second Prize	2.00
Third Prize.....	1.00
First Prize	\$3.00
Second Prize.....	2.00
Third Prize.....	1.00

Rules:

Competition is open to all members of the Rose Society.

Slides must be from pictures taken in the competitor's own garden, or from pictures of rose blooms grown by competitor.

The slides should be the standard size— $3\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ or $3\frac{1}{4} \times 4$. (These can be made from any photograph or from a negative of suitable size. There are reliable firms in Toronto who specialize in this work. It was noticeable that the 1938 slides made from Dufay or Kodachrome color film were more brilliant and natural than those made from ordinary negatives and hand colored.

All slides entered become the property of the Rose Society of Ontario.

Competition will close October 10th, 1939.

Members are urged to share the beauty of their rose gardens and rose blooms by entering the competition. Additional information and the names of members who have color cameras, may be obtained from the Secretary.

The winners of the 1938 awards were:

Class A

1st.....	D. C. Patton, Islington, Ont.
2nd.....	J. McCool, Walkerville, Ont.
3rd.....	Jas. Coles, Toronto, Ont.

Class B

1st.....	D. C. Patton, Islington, Ont.
2nd.....	Mrs. A. Alan Gow, Toronto, Ont.
3rd.....	W. W. Sharp, Toronto, Ont.

ROSE NOTES FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA

By George Nunn, Vancouver, B.C.

The Rose season of 1938 was one of the best that we have had for several years.

We are favoured with a long growing season and were able to pick roses from May till December.

The Rose Show in June was the best we have had for years.

It is unfortunate that we cannot get as many interested in rose growing as you do in Ontario. Our climate is so ideal for rose growing that one wonders why more do not take up this delightful hobby.

We have more hopes now that our nurseries are offering roses at favourable prices and asking that everyone do their bit to have attractive gardens in time for the visit of the King and Queen.

Our activities usually start in February when we spray with lime and sulphur. We prune about the end of March, in time to get our roses in time for the June Show.

There is quite a controversy about long or short pruning. The writer is in favour of short pruning and has had wonderful results to back up his opinion.

We are fortunate that we are not put to much trouble in protecting our roses for the winter. Our bush roses are mounded up with about six inches of earth. We do not have to layer our standards or climbers.

Most of the planting is done here in November, although the writer is one who heels in his new plants in the fall and plants in the spring.

Reviewing some of the newer roses which have been a delight to the exhibitor, we would mention: William Moore, Lal, Leading Lady, McGredy's Pink, Sam McGredy, and Rex Anderson.

Would like to give a few words of encouragement to new exhibitors. I think that the beginner should be given every assistance. He should not be timid from inexperience. It is not unusual for the novice to show roses that would be a credit to the advanced amateur or professional exhibitor. If they do not win, would advise them to study the winning entry and find out the weak spots.

Now, a word to the garden lover; it is true that those who have only a few roses under their care will enjoy them more than many roses produced for them by a professional gardener; besides, why should you give the gardener all the delight and satisfaction which should be yours.

There is such absolute perfection about well-grown roses which in an average season will only come as a result of close observation, unremitting attention, and constant hoeing.

THE SUMMER EXHIBITION PRIZE LIST, 1939

CLASSES	PRIZES		
	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD
PROFESSIONAL COMMERCIAL (INDOOR ROSES)			
Class	\$5.00	\$3.00	\$2.00
1. Vase of 25 Roses, any variety (NOTE:—All blooms in competition in Class 1 to be one pinch.)	Non-competitive display only.		
2. Vase of 50 Roses, any variety.....			
RETAIL FLORISTS' SPECIAL			
3. Bridal Bouquet, not less than 24 or more than 36 Roses, any foliage may be used.	Do.		
OPEN (Outdoor Roses)			
4. Display or Roses on table covering approxi- mately 30 square feet, arrangement to count. Open to Civic, Community and Government Gardens and to Horticultural Societies in the Province of Ontario.	Challenge Trophy, Dunlop & Son, Ltd.	Silver Medal The R.S. of O.	Bronze Medal, The R.S. of O.
5. Display of Roses on table covering approxi- mately 30 square feet, correct naming of var- ieties and arrangement to count in judging. (NOTE:—Classes 4 and 5—Judging—Quality of Bloom, 75 points; Naming, Grouping and Arrangement, 25 points.	Challenge Trophy, Major H. B. Burgoyne	Do.	Do.
6. Forty-eight blooms, H.P.'s, H.T.'s, or Teas, shown in R.S.O. boxes.	Challenge Cup, S. McGredy & Son	\$3.00	Diploma
7. Exhibit of new Roses, not over 5 years in com- merce, correctly and legibly named, shown in individual vases. To qualify, one to three blooms, stems or sprays of at least 12 and not exceeding 24 distinct varieties must be shown, date of introduction not to be prior to 1934.	Challenge Trophy, P. L. Whytock	Silver Medal, The R.S. of O.	Bronze Medal, The R.S. of O.

CLASSES	PRIZES
SEMI-PROFESSIONAL (Outdoor Roses) (Comprising all persons who do not grow flowers for profit, but who keep gardeners not otherwise employed.)	
8. Exhibit of Roses, not more than 36 or fewer than 12 blooms or sprays of any kind, shown in R.S.O. boxes.	T. J. Moore Memorial Challenge Cup \$3.00..... Diploma
9. Twelve blooms, H.T. or H.P., not fewer than six varieties, correctly named, shown in R.S.O. boxes.	Silver Gilt Medal, The R.S. of O. \$2.00..... Do.
10. Ten sprays of Climbing Roses (Climbing H.P.'s, H.T.'s, or T.'s excluded), to be shown in vases. (Exhibitors may use their own containers.)	\$2.00..... \$1.00..... Do.
11. Ten Cream or White Roses to be shown in a vase. (Exhibitors may use their own containers.)	Challenge Trophy, Kent's, Limited \$2.00..... Do.
12. Exhibit of new Roses, not over 5 years in commerce, correctly and legibly named, shown in individual vases. To qualify, one to three blooms, stems, or sprays of at least six and not exceeding 12 distinct varieties must be shown, date of introduction not to be prior to 1934. (NOTE:—Exhibitors in Class 7 are not permitted to exhibit in Class 12.)	Paul B. Sanders Memorial Trophy Bronze Medal, The R.S. of O. Do.
SEMI-AMATEUR (Outdoor Roses) (Comprising all persons who do not grow flowers for profit, but who have the occasional assistance of gardeners in cultivation of Roses, not solely employed by themselves.)	

CLASSES	PRIZES
HYBRID PERPETUALS	
13. Twelve H.P.'s, not fewer than six varieties correctly and legibly named, shown in R.S.O. Boxes.	Ella Baines Memorial Challenge Cup \$3.00 \$2.00
14. Six H.P.'s, not fewer than two varieties, correctly and legibly named, shown in R.S.O. boxes.	Do. \$1.00
HYBRID TEAS	Diploma
15. Twelve H.T.'s, not less than six varieties, correctly and legibly named, shown in vases.	Challenge Cup, Fred A. Kent \$2.00
16. Six H.T.'s, Red, correctly and legibly named, shown in a vase.	Challenge Trophy, Miss Vera McCann \$2.00
17. Six H.T.'s, Pink, correctly and legibly named, shown in a vase.	\$3.00
18. Six H.T.'s, White or Cream, correctly and legibly named, shown in a vase.	\$3.00
19. Six H.T.'s, Yellow, correctly and legibly named, shown in a vase.	\$3.00
CLIMBERS	
20. Collection of Climbing Roses (Climbing H.P.'s, H.T.'s and T.'s excluded), three stems or sprays of each variety, shown in vases, one variety per vase, correctly and legibly named.	Challenge Cup, The Canadian Band of Commerce \$2.00 (Three year Challenge)
AMATEUR (Outdoor Roses)	
(Comprising all those persons who do not grow flowers for profit, and who cultivate Roses without the assistance of skilled gardeners, but who may employ a labourer.)	
HYBRID PERPETUALS	
21. Three H.P.'s, one or more varieties, shown in a vase.	\$2.00
22. Six H.P.'s, one or more varieties, shown in a vase.	\$3.00

CLASSES	PRIZES
HYBRID TEAS	
23. Three H.T.'s, one or more varieties, shown in a vase.	John H. Dunlop Memorial Trophy \$2.00
24. Six H.T.'s, one or more varieties, shown in a vase.	\$2.00
25. Twelve H.T.'s, one or more varieties, shown in vases, not necessary to be named.	Challenge Trophy, Ellis Bros. Ltd. \$2.00
26. Twelve H.T.'s, correctly and legibly named, shown in vases.	Challenge Cup, H. Merry-weather & Sons, Ltd. \$2.00
27. Specimen Bloom, any type other than Hybrid Perpetual, shown in a vase, length of stem and foliage to be taken into consideration.	Challenge Trophy, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Burden \$1.00
28. Specimen Bloom, Hybrid Perpetual, shown in a vase, length of stem and foliage to be taken into consideration.	The T. Eaton Co. Ltd. Trophy \$1.00
OPEN TO AMATEURS HAVING NOT MORE THAN 30 ROSE BUSHES IN THEIR GARDENS	Do.
29. Three H.T.'s, any variety or varieties shown in a vase.	\$2.00
30. Six H.T.'s, any variety or varieties, shown in a vase.	\$3.00
31. Exhibit of Twelve blooms, H.P. or H.T., shown in vases.	Challenge Trophy, F. Barry Hayes \$2.00
OPEN TO AMATEUR WOMEN MEMBERS	Do.
32. Best Vase of Roses, must be grown and exhibited by a woman.	Challenge Trophy, Mrs. P. A. Thomson \$2.00
NOVICE CLASSES (Outdoor Roses)	\$1.00
(Note:—A Novice is an amateur who has never exhibited Roses before.)	

CLASSES	PRIZES
33. Three H.T.'s, any variety or varieties, shown in a vase.	\$2.00.....\$1.00.....Diploma
34. Six H.T.'s, any variety or varieties, shown in a vase.	\$3.00.....\$2.00.....\$1.00
35. Specimen Bloom, H.T., shown in a vase, length of stem and foliage to be taken into consideration.	Silver Medal, The R.S. of O.
DECORATIVE CLASSES (Outdoor Roses)	
(Open to all members except commercial growers and florists.)	
36. Most beautiful basket of Roses, 20 minimum, 30 maximum.	W. B. Burgoyne Memorial Trophy Lady Kemp Memorial Trophy
37. Roses to be arranged in a vase or bowl, not less than six varieties and not more than twelve blooms, any kind but Ramblers.	\$3.00.....\$2.00.....\$1.00
38. Bowl or Vase of H.T.'s, Red, not fewer than 9 or more than 15 blooms, arrangement to count.	Royal York Hotel Challenge Trophy, The Hon. George S. Henry
39. Bowl or Vase of H.T.'s, Yellow, not fewer than 9 or more than 15 blooms, arrangement to count.	\$2.00.....\$2.00.....\$1.00
40. Bowl or Vase of H.T.'s, Pink, not fewer than 9 or more than 15 blooms, arrangement to count.	Challenge Trophy, Sir Edward W. Beatty
41. Bowl or Vase of H.T.'s, Cream or White, not fewer than 9 or more than 15 blooms, arrangement to count.	Challenge Trophy, The Hon. W. D. Ross
42. Bowl or Vase of Climbing or Rambler Roses, Pink (Climbing H.P.'s, H.T.'s, and T.'s excluded), arrangement to count.	Silver Medal, The R.S. of O.
43. Bowl or Vase of Climbing or Rambler Roses, Red (Climbing H.P.'s, H.T.'s, and T.'s excluded), arrangement to count.	Silver Medal, The R.S. of O.

CLASSES	PRIZES
44. Bowl or Vase of Climbing or Rambler Roses, any color (Climbing H.P.'s, H.T.'s, and T.'s excluded), arrangement to count.	Silver Medal, The R.S. of O. \$2.00..... \$1.00
45. Bowl of Vase of Polyantha or Hybrid Polyantha Roses, single, arrangement to count.	Silver Medal, The R.S. of O. \$2.00..... \$1.00
46. Bowl or Vase of Polyantha or Hybrid Polyantha Roses, double or semi-double, arrangement to count.	Silver Medal, The R.S. of O. \$2.00..... \$1.00
47. Basket of Roses, any size, arrangement to be considered.	Challenge Trophy, Ellis Bros. Ltd. \$3.00..... \$2.00
48. Small Basket of Roses, not to be higher or longer than 15 inches, including blooms.	Challenge Trophy, Lt.-Col. A. E. Nash, M.C. \$2.00..... \$1.00
49. Small Decoration of Roses (suitable for a 5 o'clock tea table) to be arranged in a small vase or bowl, artistic arrangement and bloom to be considered.	Challenge Trophy, F. Barry Hayes \$2.00..... \$1.00
50. Small Decoration of one or more Roses (suitable for a 5 o'clock tea tray), to be arranged in a small vase or bowl, blooms and container not to exceed eight inches in height, artistic arrangement and bloom to be considered.	Challenge Trophy, Mrs. J. Lockie Wilson \$2.00..... \$1.00
51. Bowl or Vase of Single Roses, H.T.'s, arrangement to count.	\$3.00..... \$2.00..... \$1.00
52. Most beautiful Basket or Red Roses, any size, arrangement to count.	Challenge Trophy, Col. H. A. Rose \$3.00..... \$2.00..... \$2.00
53. Most beautiful Basket of Pink Roses, any size, arrangement to count.	Challenge Trophy, King Edward Hotel \$3.00..... \$2.00..... \$2.00
54. Most beautiful Basket of Yellow Roses, any size, arrangement to count.	American Rose Society's Silver Medal. \$1.00..... \$2.00..... \$2.00
55. Gentleman's Boutonniere.	Diploma..... Diploma..... Diploma

CLASSES	PRIZES
56. Dinner Table Decoration, Roses only, must be grown by exhibitor; rose foliage only; flower receptacle and table cloth to be supplied by exhibitor; space allowance 6 ft. by 4 ft. This is a floral decoration only and no table centres of silk or other material may be used. Entries in this class must be sent to Mr. C. W. Cruickshank, 365 Glengrove Ave. W., Toronto, at least three days previous to the Show, in order that arrangements may be made to provide the requisite number of tables.	Roseholme Challenge Trophy, Mrs. Walter H. Lyon \$3.00
57. Specimen Rose with the finest fragrance	\$1.00
58. Six fragrant Red Roses, H.T. or H.P., not fewer than three varieties, shown in a vase.	Silver Medal, The R.S. of O. \$2.00
(NOTE:—The above two classes to be judged on a basis of 60 points for fragrance, and 40 points for color, form, substance, stem, foliage and condition.)	Rose Bowl, Mrs. Campbell Reaves \$1.00
59. Exhibit of species roses or of types of roses not heretofore provided for in the schedule, such as Noisettes, Musks, Rugosas, Bourbons, Albas, Gallicas, Damascena, etc., or their hybrids.	Silver Medal, The R.S. of O.
(OPEN TO COMMERCIAL GROWERS ONLY)—Non-competitive	
60. To exhibitors staging decorative floral displays of roses, and/or other flowers, not otherwise in competition, the Society will award a Gold Filled Medal, a Silver Gilt Medal, and/or a Bronze Medal. Awards to be made on basis of merit, and not to be awarded unless in the opinion of the judges, the exhibits are worthy.	Diploma Bronze Medal, The R.S. of O.

To qualify for a Gold Filled Medal award, a minimum of 90 points must be scored	
“ “ Silver Gilt Medal	“ “ 85
“ “ Bronze Medal	“ “ 80
BASIS OF JUDGING CLASS 60	
Quality of material.....	75 points
Naming, grouping, and arrangement.....	25 points

BEST ROSE IN SHOW	Challenge Trophy, P. H. Mitchell
To be selected from any entry.....	
SWEEPSTAKES PRIZE	Challenge Trophy, Harry Oakes

For purposes of this Show an Amateur is defined as a person who does not grow flowers for profit, and who cultivates Roses without the assistance of skilled gardeners, but who may employ a laborer.

A Novice is an Amateur who has never exhibited Roses before.

In all classes except Number 3, Rose foliage only is to be used.

For purposes of this Show, Pernetianas are regarded as Hybrid Teas.

The use of wire or other artificial supports is prohibited.

Prizes will not be awarded unless exhibits are considered worthy.

All exhibits must be staged by 12.00 p.m., in order that the judges may proceed with their work.

All roses must be grown by exhibitor, with the exception of Class 3.
Exhibitors must leave the room at or before the commencement of judging and must not re-enter until the completion of judging.

NOTE:—The Exhibition Committee provides holders and vases; also uniform labels where the classes must be named, but if you are showing roses in baskets or bowls you must provide your own, leaving them, with your Exhibit, until the Show is over in the evening. Only Rose foliage is allowed.

NOTE:—The R.S.O. boxes, to be used in several classes, are hollow wooden boxes, which will be supplied by The Rose Society of Ontario, the lids of which are covered with moss and pierced with six or twelve holes into which fit glass tubes containing water.

EXHIBITION SCORE CARDS

EXHIBITION CLASSES	POINTS	DECORATIVE CLASSES	POINTS
Colour.....	20	Arrangement and Effect.....	60
Form and Substance.....	30	Quality of Bloom.....	40
Fragrance.....	15		
Foliage.....	15		
Stem.....	10		
Size.....	10		
			100

THE ANNUAL ROSE SHOW

of the Society will be held on Tuesday, 20th June, 1939, in the
Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ont.

THE GARDEN VALUE OF ROSE SPECIES

By H. R. Darlington

Past President, Potters Bar, London, England.

The expression, Rose Species, as generally used by gardeners and as I shall employ it in this article, has no botanical significance. It includes, no doubt, many genuine species of *Rosa*, but also many hybrids, and even forms which, a hundred years or more ago, would then have been quite properly regarded as garden forms. Instances of the former are *R. Highdownensis*, a hybrid of *R. Moyesii* (itself possibly a natural hybrid) raised in Major Stern's garden, and *R. Cantabrigiensis*, a hybrid of *R. Hugonis* raised, I believe, by Major Hurst; and of the latter many of the forms of *R. alba*, which no doubt were once listed as garden varieties, such as Maiden's Blush or Celestial, derivatives of *R. alba*, which itself was regarded by Crepin as probably a hybrid of *R. gallica* x *cannina* (see *Primitiae*, p. 603); another example is Hebe's Lip, a derivative of the Sweet Briar.

The distinction intended by the word species in this sense is related to the Roses for which the plants are adapted in the garden, uses which approximate to those for which we employ flowering shrubs, and to differentiate them from Hybrid Teas, Polyanthas, climbers or dwarfs, which we use for beds and borders, and expect to give a long display of bloom, rather than to express any botanical relations in the subjects.

As with most flowering shrubs, the species (using the term in this wide sense) have for the most part, but one flowering period in late Spring or early Summer. This is followed in many cases in Autumn by a wonderful colour effect produced from their fruits which, according to the variety, may run from orange and pink to scarlet and black or purple.

Again, in many cases, the foliage may have a beautiful fern-like character such as we find in *R. sericea*, *R. Webiana*, or *R. Willmottiae*, which is in itself attractive, though there be present neither bloom nor highly-coloured fruit.

To consider the garden value of the species, we must first decide on the character of the garden to be furnished, for effects may be attempted in a large garden which would

be out of place in a small one, and vice versa. Nearly every garden nowadays has something in the nature of a rock garden, and perhaps I may conveniently begin by those smaller growing forms which can be given a place there, even though the rock garden be a small one.

The most conspicuous object in my rock garden at the moment (November) is the brilliant red foliage of *R. Natida*, and by and by, when the leaves have fallen, the Winter sun-shine on the nearly transparent thorns of the young stems will scarcely be less pleasing.

This little Rose is not much over a foot high, and to get the best out of it a constant succession of young growth should be secured, and this can be managed by annually removing the old stems during Winter, leaving only those of the previous Summer's growth. The leaves are a beautiful glossy green, and the flowers a deep pink, an attractive combination, Miss Willmott calls it, perhaps, the most beautiful Rose of North Eastern America.

In its natural habitat it grows on the edges of swamps, but it does well on my comparatively dry, rock garden. Like most of the American Roses, it is constantly putting up young growth from suckers, or underground stems, which sometimes come up at unexpected places; but I notice that usually it travels down hill, perhaps to seek the moister ground. The suckers, however, do not come up in a mass, but singly, here and there, and so do not as a rule interfere greatly with the other occupants of the rock work; but it is necessary, after a few years, to dig them up and collect them together again in their appointed place.

I incline to think that our garden form may be a particular variety of the species, for I have raised many seedlings without getting one with thorns so brilliant and attractive as those of the original plant.

Another very good little rockery Rose is the Corsican *R. Seraphini*. This is a thorny little fellow which, when growing on its own roots in the poor soil of the rockery, is not much more than 8 or 9 inches or so.

Miss Willmott (Genus Rose) describes it as "admirably adapted for the rockery where small-growing Roses, which do not spread at the roots, are invaluable." This does not quite coincide with my experience, as I find it throws up

suckers which, until I dug them up, I thought were seedlings; but the plants from the suckers are so small that they are scarcely troublesome.

Then there is our native R. Spinosissima, the Burnet Rose, with its black berries, from which the Scotch Roses came. Its flowers are very pale yellow, nearly white, and as the plant is scarcely a foot high they look very attractive on the rockery. It does, however, sucker badly, and has to be restrained; but it can be allowed at times to push up through cushions of saxifrage and similar subjects without doing much harm.

The dwarf indicas, R. Lawrencians, R. Rouletti, R. Pumila and Pompon de Paris are also very desirable on the rockery, and do not sucker. The first three are difficult to distinguish, but Pompon de Paris is slightly taller, nearly a foot high, and has a different habit, foliage and flowers, making a small, tufted shrub. There is a red one lately added to this section, calling Oakington Ruby and another with a white eye, from America, called Peon.

The dwarf centifolias may run up to 18 inches or more in height, but are also quite suitable for this purpose. The best known are the pink and white De Meaux, Spong, and a red one Burgundiaca. The pink De Meaux is very like Spong, but is rather more double.

Somewhat taller than these, growing up to about 2 feet, are the Scotch Roses, which date from the early part of the last century. They were individually named in the old books, but are now sold in colours, e.g., double white, double pink. The white and pink forms will grow anywhere, and are useful on a dry bank. I have a little hedge of them on the top of a bank bounding the rockery, which must get dust dry in summer, but they grow and bloom well notwithstanding. There is also a yellow form, but this requires rather better treatment to prove satisfactory, as does the delightful Stanwell Perpetual, the only one that blooms again, which grows up to about 4 feet high, and produces its scented, blush white blooms from June to December. It was found accidentally growing in a garden at Stanwell, in Middlesex, and no one has yet produced a successor.

There is also rather a nice hybrid between R. rugosa and R. Humilis which is about 2 feet high, and seems equally careless of drought, and is pleasing both in flower and fruit.

11 sec by Garden
no. 100, p. 316
(April 1942)

This ripens early, and falls in August. I possess, also, a dwarf form of *R. alpina*, sent me as *alpina prrenaica*, which makes a nice little bush, attractive both in bloom and foliage. It is, however, a terrible plant for suckering, and must be treated with caution in selecting its site.

This brings us to the small bushes, 3 or 4 feet high, which look well in the front of a shrubbery border, or better still, if there is room for them, in isolated positions, as they make elegant little shrubs.

Some of them appear to be derived more or less directly from *R. spinosissima*; for instance, there is *R. altaica*, a form from the Altai mountains, with beautiful pale yellow blooms, nearly 3 inches across, making a bush 3 or 4 feet high, and fairly readily increased by suckers from the old plant. Where it does well it makes a pretty low hedge. Mr. Page has found a somewhat similar plant with even better blooms, which he has sent me under the name, *R. baltica*. *R. rubella*, a hybrid between *R. spinosissima* and *R. alpina*, with rather deep pink or rose-coloured blooms, is also attractive. This is not to be confused with the form *R. spinosissima*, differing little from the type except in its red berries, which is rather a poor plant (see Wolley Dod, British Roses, p. 17). I gather that there are several forms of this hybrid, the one I have was sent me by the late Mr. Mawley. It is one of the earliest roses to bloom, and generally gives a certain adventitious flowering in the Autumn, but curiously enough, not usually over the whole bush, but in some parts of it only. This is probably the Rose called by Miss Willmott (p. 299) *R. reversa*, but Smith, Woods, Lindley and Crepin all referred to it as *R. rubella*, and I prefer to keep the name to which I am accustomed.

R. Hugonis is another very early flowering Rose, with its stems covered all up their length with little bright yellow blooms. It is probably not very distantly related to the *spinosissimae*, and specimens have been confused both with this group and *R. xanthina*. In my garden it does not grow above 4 feet high, but the books give 6 to 8 feet, and in a garden 4 miles away I have seen it this height. With me the two year old wood is apt to die back, and requires cutting away, leaving me with the growth of the previous Summer for blooming.

There are now several derivatives of *R. Hugonis* of considerable interest.

Albert Maumenee has larger leaves than the type and semi-double coppery coloured blooms; the plant makes a good little bush.

R. Cantagrigiensis is very attractive, with slightly larger and, perhaps, paler flowers than R. Hugonis, and the plant seems, with me, to incline to a rather taller growth.

R. Earldeomensis was raised by Mr. Courteney Page as a cross with R. omeiensis, and has bright yellow blooms, and should become a popular plant.

Besides these, there are some hybrids raised in America, of which I have no personal experience.

There are two Roses which are useful for their reddish tinted foliage, and which make bushes 3 to 5 feet high. R. Farreri has very small pink blooms, and has been called the "Threepenny Bit" Rose, and the fernlike foliage often turns a good colour in Autumn. The other is R. gymnocarpa, and has rather larger pink flowers, followed by red hips, and every garden ought to have a few plants of R. rubrifolia, on account of the use of its reddish foliage for decoration. It is a reddish tinted form of the canina group. R. Webbiana is a little taller than these, but makes an attractive bush of graceful habit, and small, fern-like foliage. The peculiarity of this Rose, as first sent over from Afghanistan, was its bright, straw-coloured thorns; but in the plants usually sent out by Nurserymen, this character is disguised to a greater or lesser extent, and sometimes may scarcely be noticeable. I think also that the plants must be of taller growth than those originally described, which suggests the possibility that the stock may have been raised from seeds which have not bred quite true to the original.

R. Giraldi, which makes a similar sized bush with grey-green foliage, colouring somewhat in autumn, is often attractive as one walks round the garden.

Following these we come to a group of taller Roses, up to 8 feet high, most of them of comparatively recent introduction from China, with urn-shaped berries, which in late Summer and Autumn are very decorative.

Where room permits, Roses of this class never look so well as when planted in isolated beds in grass, as anyone may assure himself if he will visit the plants growing in this way at the Society's Trial Ground. But it is not every garden, and perhaps they are rather few, where this space can be

afforded, and it is then necessary to place the Roses of this group somewhat farther back in the border than the bushes with which I have been dealing.

I suppose that the best known and most popular of this group is *R. Moyesii*, introduced by Veitch in 1910. The colour of the flowers varies greatly; in the best forms it is almost ruby red, with a dash of pink as the blooms age. If one raises seedlings, one gets forms running back into *R. Fargesii*, where the blooms are rose red. In all of them the urn-shaped fruits are freely produced, and in some of the forms recently raised, are of a specially large size. *R. Highdownensis*, raised by Major Stern, is a form of *R. Moyesii*, with deep coloured blooms and freely produced berries.

A Rose bearing some resemblance to the latter, but with small, bright pink blooms and bright crimson fruit, is *R. Sweginzowii*. It has a habit of pushing up a strong, basal shoot with conspicuous red spines, and makes a handsome shrub.

A good companion to this is *R. multibracteata*; it has somewhat similar flowers, but the foliage is more delicate and fern-like, and the fruits are a shade of pale, pinky orange, which make a good contrast to the red ones of *R. Sweginzowii*. The distinguishing feature of *R. multibracteata* is the cluster of leaf-like bracts at the foot of the flower stalk.

R. Willmottiae is another small-foliaged Rose from China, which may attain some height, but the leaves, instead of the reddish tinge of the *Moyesii* group are rather grey-green and glaucous. The foliage is very useful for arranging with other flowers, and if it be cut from the older stems, its removal for this purpose does little or no harm to the plant.

The most fern-like foliage of all the Roses is possessed by *R. sericea* and *R. omeiensis*; both these Roses have the peculiarity of possessing, as a rule, only 4 petals to the flower instead of 5, though occasional blooms, and even plants bearing blooms all with 5 petals sometimes occur. These are cream or white, and bloom very early crowding the sides of the stems. For garden purposes one need not distinguish between the two, but for those who are curious in such matters, Mr. Bean tells us that they may be distinguished both by leaves and fruit, *R. sericea* having from 7 to 11 leaflets in the leaf, and *R. omeiensis* from 11 to 19, while *R. omeiensis* has also a thick, fleshy, bright yellow footstalk, and bright

red fruit. He also gives the fruit of *R. sericea* as bright red, but this appears to depend on the locality from which the plant came, and I have more plants in my garden with orange than with red fruit. Both plants if allowed plenty of room will make big, arching bushes up to 12 feet or more in height, and nearly as much through; but room can seldom be spared for this, and I find it often convenient, as soon as the fruit falls, which it does early, to cut out the stems that have bloomed, keeping only the young stems, which are most attractive, with their red, translucent thorns. The thorns on the two-year-old wood are greyish brown, and owing to the early fall of fruit, this Rose has little attraction in Autumn but for its fern-like foliage, which is always pleasant. There are very many varieties both of *R. sericea* and *R. omeiensis*, which for garden purposes are not usually important.

There is, however, a special form of this Rose with very broad thorns, translucent on the young growth, called *pteracantha*, which has become popular. It is now generally classed with *R. omeiensis* but seeds do not reproduce plants with this particular character, and it must be increased by budding or cuttings.

R. sertata is an elegant and desirable plant, the light pink blooms are attractive, and go on being produced while the fruit is forming. I have had a bush up to 8 or 9 feet high, but 5 or 6 feet is its more usual habit.

R. Soulieana has white flowers, followed by small orange berries, the special feature being the glaucous aspect of the foliage. The original forms are enormous growers, and as they will grow anywhere, are quite useful for some out-of-the-way corner, where they can be left to develop. I have had, however, sent me from Sisley, a specially beautiful form, with much finer and more elegant leaves than the type in which the glaucous character of the foliage is highly developed, and which makes one of the most charming bushes I have in the garden. I have, however, down to the present, failed to get it to root from cuttings, and seedlings have not given me plants with the specially glaucous and delicately fine foliage of the parent. One of them, however, has produced semi-double blooms, which though interesting, are not otherwise particularly remarkable.

There is a very pretty form of *R. mollis* (one of the native Roses) known as Wolley Dod's variety, which is worth grow-

ing in any garden. It has soft pink flowers, and will make a bush of considerable size if allowed to do so, or can be kept small if so desired.

I have said nothing of *R. xanthina*, of which there are several forms, one a double, which make noble plants when in full bloom, with quantities of small, yellow blooms.

It has a relative, *R. Ecae* (so called by Dr. Aitchison from the initials of his wife's name), which has recently been the subject of some discussion. As first sent over from Afghanistan, and described in Vol. 18, Journal Linnean Society, page 54, and figured in Fol. 19, Plate VIII, it was a dwarf, much-branched, thorny little plant, which proved a puzzle to botanists. I had one on my rockery for a few years, where it did not prove very attractive. A very different plant has recently appeared under the same name, I am told, though I do not know the authority from the Arnold Arboretum. This is a fine garden plant with beautiful, finely-cut, scented foliage, growing 4 or 5 feet high, also with pale yellow blooms. I am collecting some forms of this, and hope to know more of it later, for it is certainly an attractive plant. It is possible that it may be a hybrid of the original *R. Ecae*.

Rose Species as they come from the Nurseryman, are usually budded on some free-growing stock, which has the advantage that the Roses quickly form good bushes, and if the junction of the stock and scion is planted below the surface of the ground, they will often get on their own roots. This does not much matter if they are to be planted in isolated beds where they can receive frequent attention, and suckers can be removed; but if they are to be planted in mixed borders, suckers are often unnoticed, and particularly in the case of rugosa varieties, which naturally are often budded on rugosa stock, it becomes a nuisance.

For this reason, anyone who grows many of the species should be prepared to spend some time in taking cuttings. The best chance of success is to make up a cold frame of sandy soil, and put in the cuttings in July and August, keeping them close for a time, and shading them until the sun has lost its power. They want little attention, except for occasional watering, and the lights can remain on until the following Spring. Less trouble is to dibble in the cuttings out of doors in October and November, when many will take, and the only attention required is to keep down the weeds, and tread them in carefully after a frost.

Whichever course is adopted, it is better to leave them in their cutting beds until the following Autumn. An attempt to move them in the Spring, when the young roots are soft, will often fail, though if they have been calloused over and not made much root, they can be moved if necessary. Many species, however, fail to take readily from cuttings; if necessary, some then resort to layering. This, however, is rather a slow and tiresome business, and my own attempts in this direction have usually been frustrated by the energy of a hefty young gardener with his hoe.

Most of the indica section, the rugosa, polyanthas and briars (Doge Rose relatives), strike fairly easily, and the Roses of the spinosissima class can be increased by suckers or cuttings from the base, with "a bit of root." The Moyesii section and its relatives strike less readily, but I think there is a lot of luck in getting cuttings to root. For instance, I noticed that in a recent number of the Rose Annual, Mr. Osborne states that he had found *R. Willmottiae* difficult. In 1935 I put in a row of about a dozen cuttings of this Rose, and rather to my surprise, nearly all of them took, and grew on in 1936. I had not previously taken cuttings of this Rose, but it is quite probable that I might, in other years, have tried half a dozen times without success.

Propagating

It is quite probable, however, that we may be on the eve of improved methods of causing cuttings to root. In the well-known Edinburgh experiments it was found that rooting was facilitated by watering the plants with a weak solution of vinegar (acetic acid) and still more recently it has been stated that success has been obtained by soaking the cuttings in various salts (the most promising of which was an acetic acid derivative) for a few hours before setting them. Possibly when the best preparations are known and readily obtainable, we may be able to put in our cuttings with a greater hope of success. Meanwhile there are quite a number of species that can be propagated by ordinary methods, and it is probable that we may get a better idea of the nature and natural habit of a plant when growing on its own roots than when forced into unnatural luxuriance by imposition on a root system of an alien kinsman.

A ROSE PILGRIMAGE THROUGH EUROPE

By Leon Smith

Any lover of Roses should try to spend a Summer abroad, to really appreciate the usefulness, true affection and admiration that exists for the Rose, The Queen of Flowers. It was my good fortune to enjoy such a trip last Summer, and it is my desire to relate here a few experiences that may be interesting to Rose enthusiasts.

Although Summer in England brings Flower Shows to the smallest hamlet, and weekly Shows in many of the large centres, the National Rose Society's Summer Show is perhaps the greatest event of importance for Rose lovers of the British Isles and of Europe. The 1938 Show was of even greater significance due to the added attraction of the three-day Rose Conference following the Show proper.

Arriving in London the morning of July first, which was the opening day of the Show, I wasted no time in reaching the famous old Chelsea Hospital for War Veterans. Entering the grounds, the brilliant scarlet jackets of some grey bearded Veterans could not escape the eye, as these old time Veterans mingled in the crowd. Continuing down a magnificent avenue lined with stately trees, one approached the large marquee flanked on various sides with smaller canvas. The marquee was no small piece of canvas and not unlike the big tent of Ringling Brothers' Circus. It was divided into two sections —amateur and professional exhibits. One need only to look at the prize list or to glance forward over that mass of bloom to realize the vast amount of work and previous organization that had been necessary on the part of the officials as well as the exhibitors themselves. As I walked up and down the long grassed aisles of Rose exhibits and drank in the soft fragrance of the blooms, I realized that such beauty and color was greatly intensified by the soft, half light through canvas. I likened it to viewing my own Roses in the half light of early morning or the dusk of the evening when colors seem to be so intensified.

Brief conversations here and there with officials and exhibitors alike, expressed a general feeling of apology for the inferiority of the Show as compared with those of previous years. This was due, it was explained, to the late Spring

frosts which seriously damaged plants and handicapped many exhibitors. But to the casual visitor like myself such a Show was impressive in its magnitude and in the high quality of the individual blooms.

When one witnessed the vast crowds attending the opening day, many from distant places, and all non-members paying the customary ten shillings admittance fee, one felt that there must be something in the British make-up of character that is thrilled and satisfied by the beauty of flowers.

The Show continued into the second day, but as one would expect, the blooms showed signs of flagging. The next day being Sunday, a reception of the visitors and members by the President of the National Rose Society had been arranged, but unexpectedly was cancelled.

On Monday, July 4th, the scheduled Rose Conference got under way at Caxton Hall. Following the opening remarks by the President, Mr. H. R. Darlington read an interesting address on "The Future of the Rose"; Dr. Sansone gave an extensive report of his research activities on the "Understocks of Roses." The afternoon session was possibly the most interesting to those scientifically interested in Roses. Three European Hybridizers of world prominence were invited to address the meeting. Mons. Jean Gaujard, of Lyons, France, through the courtesy of an interpreter, read a very scientific paper on his methods of making new Roses to order. Herr Kordes, of Sparrieshoop, Germany, presented his views and gave a brief outline of the trend of Rose development among leading introducers of Roses in Europe. Mons. Mallerin, of France, the third speaker, unfortunately could not attend. Dr. Bewley, C.B.E., D.Sc., concluded the program with an address on "The Diseases of the Rose."

A reception and dinner was held that evening in the Savoy Hotel, which several hundred members of the Rose Society attended. Here was evidence in abundance, of the limitless boundaries of the Rose Fraternity! At my table alone sat representatives from seven different countries including: Mons. Jean Gaujard from France, Herr Kordes and daughter Cathrine from Germany; Svend Poulsen, of Polyantha fame, from Denmark; Walter Johnson of the firm of McGredy, from Ireland; Dr. Sansone of Scotland; Miss Raby, a young Botanist from England, and myself. Close by sat Mr. Robert Pyle from the U.S.A., and Mr. Hillary, a representative from Australia.

The second morning session of the Conference was devoted to the topics "Species Rosa" and "Roses Under Glass." A visit to Haywards Heath was the program for the afternoon. Haywards Heath is a half hour's run by train from London. Here are the famous trial grounds of the National Rose Society, a property of extensive acreage owned and maintained by the Society and under the capable direction of Mr. Courtney Page, the Honorary-Secretary, whose home and extensive gardens adjoin the trial grounds. Here at Haywards Heath many a famous Rose makes its debut. Rose Hybridizers throughout the world send their new seedlings there for test, prior to their dissemination. The award of a Silver or a Gold Medal is frequently the beginning of fame for an outstanding addition to the world of Roses.

Introducers are requested to send at least six plants of each new kind. These are planted in regular formation in long, rectangular beds. Between each new kind are planted at the same time, six understocks which are budded the current season, so that ultimately the second year, there are twelve plants of each variety growing. Experienced judges, chosen from the professional and amateur ranks, make regular inspections throughout the season, co-ordinating their various reports as the season closes, when the various awards are made.

The last day of the Conference was a planned trip by bus to Colchester, north-east of London, where several hundred of us visited the nurseries of Ben R. Cant and Frank Cant, two large raisers of Roses. The return to London concluded the schedule of the Conference.

The next two weeks of my stay in England were spent by visiting, by motor, interesting Horticultural centres of north and central England, including Wisley, the extensive trial grounds of the Royal Horticultural Society, Kew Gardens, and then by overnight boat to Ireland to visit the famous Rose establishments of McGredy and Dickson.

Probably no other Rose firms throughout the world have contributed so lavishly outstanding new Roses for us to enjoy. One need only to think of proven favorites such as Mrs. Henry Morse, Mrs. A. R. Barraclough, Mrs. S. Paton, Mrs. Sam McGredy, Southport and McGredy's Yellow, introduced by McGredy, or Lady Ashtown, Clarice Goodacre, Betty Uprichard, Dame Edith Helen, Barbara Richards and Sir Henry Segrave introduced by Dickson, to realize the joy that these two firms have contributed to the flower lovers of the

world. It was my privilege to see their large fields of seedlings—the results of scientific crosses. Out of thousands of seedlings blooming for the first time, probably only four or five may be ultimately selected, that carry the improvements or characteristics desired by the Hybridizer. The remaining thousands are then destroyed to make way for the next year's crop of seedlings.

Returning to London, I had but a brief few hours, part of which was spent at Regent's Park among the Roses there. Here was a great example of the usefulness of Roses as decorative material for City Parks—wide avenues of greensward flanked on either side with beds containing several hundred plants of a kind, in all the varied colors, producing a panorama of color that will long be remembered.

With no more time for England, I took the shortest route to France by air. Unfortunately my trip was planned too late to attend any of the large scheduled Rose Shows in that Country. Included among interesting stops however were visits to the establishments of Mons. Jean Gaujard and Meilland & Son, both of Lyons, three hundred miles south of Paris, and famous in Rose history. Mons. Gaujard is successor to the late Pernet-Ducher, the real "Daddy" of the Pernetiana. Both of these firms are carrying on progressive work with several of their introductions of late finding favor throughout the world—the most worthy of note probably is Mme. Jean Gaujard, named after the introducer's wife.

Returning by air to Paris, my long hoped-for visit to the Bagatelle Gardens at last became a reality. The Bagatelle Gardens is a 30-acre Park in the Bois de Boulogne on the outskirts of the City of Paris. In this Park is a five-acre Rose Garden in charge of the City of Paris. This garden, like Haywards Heath, is a trial ground for new Roses and where long established awards are annually made. The Rose Gardens at Bagatelle are very much more formal in appearance than those at Haywards Heath—a large area of Garden being cut up into small beds of formal design, each bounded by a low, close-clipped Boxwood hedge. The walks are of chalk-white chipped stone. Unfortunately for me, the preceding days of excessive heat had bared the garden of interesting bloom.

A short time in Holland gave me time to visit the Rose establishments of Leenders, Jacques Verschuren-Pechtold and

H. A. Verschuren. Probably the best know introduction of Leenders is Comtesse Vandal and their later introductions, Orange Glory and Cochineal Glory. H. A. Verschuren, it will be recalled, introduced our old-time favorite Etoile de Holland and of most recent note, R.M.S. Queen Mary (Mrs. Verschuren).

It had long been my desire to visit Denmark, and with the short distance that seemed to separate me by air, I decided to visit Copenhagen. Flying from Amsterdam to Copenhagen was a trip long to be remembered. The first part of the journey, although partially spoiled by fog, was a great treat, flying north over Holland's dyked lands and windmills, passing close to the famous red-cliffed fortress of Heligoland and then continuing north over the clean, neat fields of agricultural Denmark to Copenhagen. My short visit to Denmark would have been well worth the effort of the trip alone, but to have the added pleasure of visiting the Poulsens of Copenhagen was more than I deserved. Here three brothers carry on the business established by their late and illustrious father, D. T. Poulsen and from such a source have emanated such garden favorites as Rodhatte, Ellen Poulsen, Else Poulsen, Kirsten Poulsen, Karen Poulsen, Anna Mette Poulsen and now possibly the most notable of all, Poulsen's Yellow.

An hour and twenty minutes by air from Copenhagen landed me in Hamburg, Germany, the third largest seaport in the world. After fulfilling the usual procedure at customs, I was allowed to proceed to my hotel, where in due course I was met by Herr Wm. Kordes, who drove me to his Rose establishment at Sparrieshoop, some fifteen miles distant from Hamburg. Here I was permitted to see the advanced work that Herr Kordes is doing in the development of free-blooming, hardy varieties that he classes as Park Roses—strong robust growers, which although they may be classed by some as pillars, if left unsupported and trimmed judiciously each year, will serve the same purpose as flowering shrubs, but with the added advantage of some continuity of bloom. Herr Kordes very kindly served as my guide and interpreter in visiting the establishment of Matthias Tantau, of Uetersen, another worthy breeder of Roses and also the large departmental nurseries of Rudolph Schmidt of Rellingen.

That area surrounding Hamburg known as Holstein is noted for its cattle-breeding and nurseries. Here vast quan-

tities of Roses are being grown to furnish the State—varieties that are comparatively new to us, introductions of Herr Kordes, Max Krause, Tantau and others. A vast effort evidently is on foot in Germany to beautify cities, towns and hamlets and literally millions of Roses are being planted annually in mass formations, to give that grand effect of color that only massing can produce.

Having concluded my planned visit of Rose centres, it was my good fortune to be invited to drive to Berlin from Hamburg, where I had planned to attend the International Horticultural Congress. Here were gathered together representatives from fifty-one nations, for the express purpose of exchanging scientific knowledge and practical experiences for the benefit of Horticulture in general. The preparation and detail under which this Congress was carried out was an outstanding example of the organizing ability of the German people. The Congress had barely ended when I was obliged to catch a fast train for Paris and a boat train to Cherbourg. The boat trip home gave opportunity for peaceful reflection of a long-to-be-remembered Rose tour.

X SYMPOSIUM : THE BEST TWELVE X CLIMBING ROSES FOR ONTARIO GARDENS

Indexed

(Sensing the growing appreciation of the many beautiful climbing roses now available in Canada, and the tendency towards their increased planting, the following symposium has been prepared as a guide and assistance to our members, in selecting climbers proven best from all angles, for Ontario gardens. We are greatly indebted to Mr. A. J. Webster for his masterly compilation and summarizing of the information on this subject received from other members, to whom we also express our thanks.

—Editor.)

The subjoined list represents the cumulative wisdom of ten of the most experienced, observant and critical of the Society's members domiciled in widely separated sections of the Province, and having varied growing conditions. Four additional members from whom we requested contributions to this discussion failed to respond. The ten participants are as follows: Mrs. Norman Holland, Montreal, Que., whose garden is located on the banks of the St. Lawrence River near Lancaster, Ontario: Mrs. Campbell Reaves, Toronto, Ont., but whose Roses are grown at Sherbrooke Farm, Allandale, Ont.; Mr. H. J. Moore, Islington, Ont.; Mr. Dudley E.

Holmes, Goderich, Ont.; Mr. Henry Bertram, Dundas, Ont.; Mr. Leon Smith, Winona, Ont.; Mr. J. C. Taylor, Guelph, Ont.; Dr. A. H. Rolph, Weston, Ont.; Col. Hugh A. Rose, Welland, Ont.; and Mr. A. J. Webster, Toronto, Ont.

They were requested to furnish lists of their respective selections in the order of preference—a difficult assignment, as several of the contributors have pointed out—having in mind such qualifications as reasonable hardiness, floriferousness of established plants, decorative value and disease resistance of foliage, attractiveness of bloom, including beauty of form, colour retentivity and, possibly fragrance, and, finally, soundness of constitution, including average vigour and absence of "die-back."

Since the lists of varieties submitted were arranged in order of preference, it seemed fair to allot twelve points for a first choice, eleven for a second choice, and so on, concluding with one point for a twelfth choice. On this basis, the results are as follows:

Variety	Year Introduced	Originator	No. of Points
1. Paul's Scarlet Climber.....	1916	W. Paul & Son.....	70
2. The New Dawn.....	1930	Somerset Rose Nurseries	53
3. Dr. W. Van Fleet.....	1910	Dr. W. Van Fleet.....	46
4. American Pillar.....	1908	Dr. W. Van Fleet.....	42
{ 5. Mme. Gregoire Staechelin.....	1927	Pedro Dot.....	41
{ 6. Chaplin's Pink Climber.....	1928	Chaplin Bros.....	41
7. Allen Chandler.....	1924	G. Prince.....	38
8. Doubloon.....	1934	M. H. Horvath.....	36
9. Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James.....	1933	W. & J. Brownell.....	32
10. Blaze.....	1932	M. H. Horvath.....	29
11. Dr. Huey.....	1920	Capt. George C. Thomas.....	28
12. Dorothy Perkins.....	1901	Jackson & Perkins Co.	25

It is worthy of note that, had we adopted the other system of allowing one vote for each time the name of a variety appeared in a list regardless of its order, eleven of the above varieties would have found their way into the final selection, the exception being that Mary Wallace would have replaced Dorothy Perkins. The order in which the names appear, however, would have been altered somewhat.

It is interesting, also, to note the preponderance of American originations in this popular selection, eight of the twelve having been given to the world by United States hybridizers, three by British growers, and one, viz: Mme. Gregoire Staechelin, claiming Spain as its country of origin.

The aggregate number of varieties listed by the contributors was forty-four, indicating wide diversity of opinion except in the case of Paul's Scarlet Climber which was included in all but three lists, viz: those of Mrs. Holland, Mr. Holmes and Mr. Smith.

Three roses received 20 points each, viz: Royal Scarlet, Gloire de Dijon and Excelsa, while Cupid received 19, Mary Wallace 18, Easlea's Golden Rambler 16, and Silver Moon, Paul's Lemon Pillar and White Dorothy Perkins 13 points each. Tausendschon, while included in three lists, earned only 10 points, equalling the score of Loveliness and Hiawatha, while Flower of Fairfield obtained 11. Zephyrine Drouhin, the charming old Hybrid Bourbon, and Primavere scored 9 points each, Scorcher 7, the lovely Chastity 6, along with Wilhelm (Sky Rocket), while Emily Gray, Cl. Mme. Edouard Herriot, and the new Summer Snow were accorded 5 points each.

Mrs. Holland, whose growing conditions in Eastern Ontario are very difficult owing to frequent low temperatures and spring floods, claims definite success with only six varieties, while Mr. Moore did not feel justified in listing more than nine. The remaining contributors submitted twelve nominations each for the select dozen.

Let us consider briefly the claims to fame of the twelve popular selections.

Paul's Scarlet Climber—This Rose is so well known as to require no description. While listed as a Hybrid Wichuraiana, it would appear to have more than a dash of Hybrid Tea blood in its ancestry. While not of rampant growth, it is fairly vigorous, and the stout canes appearable in most districts to withstand the rigors of winter with negligible damage. The outstanding feature, possibly, is the brilliant scarlet colour which fades very little. This variety blooms early and profusely, and it occasionally produces bloom in the autumn. It is unnecessary, as in the case of the Wichuraiana Ramblers, to remove at source the old canes each year, as in some seasons it fails to produce new basal canes. The popularity of Paul's Scarlet Climber has been maintained for two decades and, even now, the only serious threat to its pre-eminence is that provided by Royal Scarlet, which is somewhat darker in colour, and which is preferred by some growers to the older variety. Paul's Scarlet Climber topped the lists of Col. Rose, Dr. Rolph, and Messrs. Taylor and Moore.

The New Dawn and **Dr. W. Van Fleet** may well be considered together as the fragrant blooms are identical, being a pale pink, the buds being of Hybrid Tea form. The New Dawn, which is described as an ever-blooming sport of Dr. W. Van Fleet, is less vigorous than the older variety, but it does produce bloom on wood of the current year's growth somewhat sparsely throughout the season, whereas Dr. W. Van Fleet furnishes one tremendous crop of bloom in June and none thereafter. The growing habit of The New Dawn seems to vary in different districts but all contributors who have included it agree as to its value for garden decorative work because of its prolonged blooming period. While both varieties have demonstrated their hardiness and their immunity from black spot, they will be attacked occasionally by mildew. Their colour is not one that is distinctive and if it is to be preserved, these Roses should be grown in partial shade. The New Dawn headed the list of Mr. Smith, while Dr. W. Van Fleet was placed first by Mrs. Reaves.

American Pillar still retains its popularity because of its rapid and luxuriant growth, the attractiveness of its glossy foliage and the charm of its single blooms, deep pink, shading to white at the base of the petals. As pointed out by Mr. Smith, the abundant red hips in the autumn add further to its beauty. The bloom is produced freely in large clusters, commencing in late June. As an evidence of the wide diversity of opinion regarding this rose, it is of interest to record that it is praised by Mrs. Holland, Messrs. Taylor, Smith, Bertram and Moore, while omitted entirely from the selections of Mrs. Reaves, Dr. Rolph, Col. Rose, and Messrs. Holmes and Webster.

Mme. Gregoire Staechelin, while claiming as parents Frau Karl Druschki, H.P., and Chateau de Clos Vougeot, H.T., is generally classified as a Climbing Hybrid Perpetual. Very vigorous in growth, and with large, disease-resistant foliage, this is admitted by all reporters to be one of the most beautiful of all Climbing Roses, and its failure to rank higher in the list is due solely to a feeling of doubt as to its hardiness under stress of severe winter conditions.

The large, fragrant, semi-single blooms,—frequently five inches in diameter when expanded—are produced in small clusters, usually of three. The buds are a deep claret shade but they open into exquisite blooms of pale pink, brightened by a nest of golden stamens. In referring to occasional loss

of wood through winter damage, Mr. Bertram recommends leaving the canes on their supports in autumn as long as possible, consistent with safety, in order that the wood may become well ripened. Dr. Rolph complains that its blooming season is too brief for the amount of space which the plant occupies, but, nevertheless, he ranks it third on his list, while it tops the list of Mr. Webster.

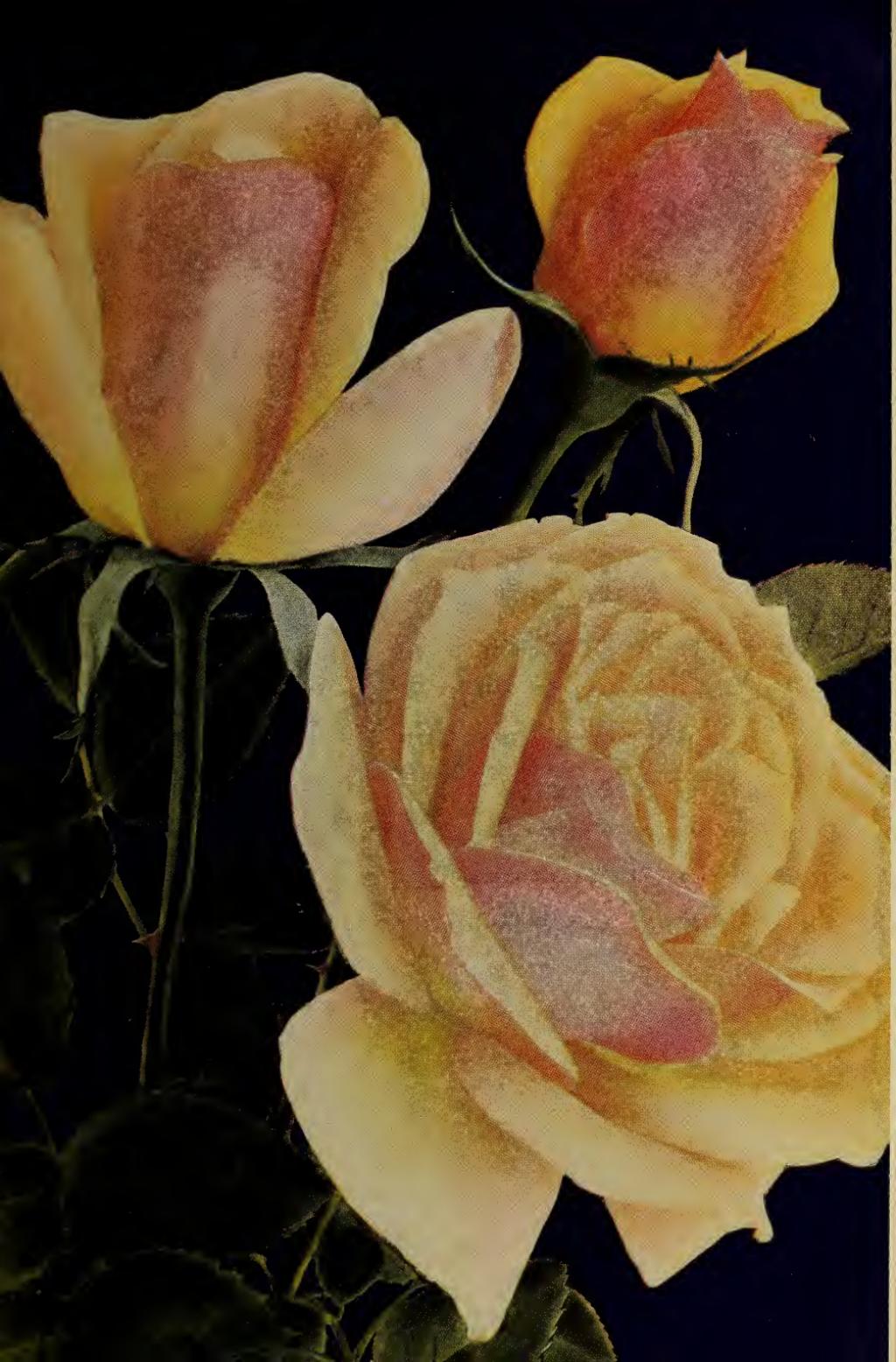
Chaplin's Pink Climber—a vigorous growing cross between Paul's Scarlet Climber and American Pillar, is earning for itself a reputation for reliability. It blooms early and in large clusters. The only criticism offered amongst those commenting on it is on account of the colour—a rather strong pink, which, it must be admitted, fades somewhat with age. The foliage and thorns resemble those of American Pillar. It is a Rose which appears to do well under a variety of conditions and it ranks second in the selections of both Mrs. Reaves and Mr. Bertram.

Allen Chandler—a Hybrid Tea Climber, undoubtedly is one of the most vivid scarlet-crimson roses to be had, although of only moderate growth. It produces bloom intermittently throughout the season, and, as Mr. Holmes has pointed out, the blooming period is prolonged because the several buds on a stem do not all come out at one time. While quite hardy in the average winter, the foliage is occasionally affected by mildew. The canes make a maximum growth of about eight feet, and this rose is very effective when "pegged," provided garden space admits of such treatment. It also may be grown as a large shrub, the canes arching in various directions in a very graceful manner. It is rated eighth by Mrs. Reaves, sixth by Mrs. Holland and Mr. Holmes, fourth by Col. Rose, and third by Mr. Webster.

Doubloons—a Hybrid Setigera, and quite a new comer, has been widely planted, and, undoubtedly, is a step forward in the search for a hardy, free-blooming, vigorous yellow climber. It has all these qualifications except colour, which, at best, is an attractive buff shade, but which fades rapidly. The blooms are produced in small clusters of three to five, and, like Allen Chandler, the blooms do not all open at one time, thus extending the blooming period to about three weeks. Doubloons ranks third in the selections of Messrs. Holmes and Smith, sixth in that of Mrs. Reaves, while Mr. Bertram rates it tenth, Mr. Taylor and Col. Rose eleventh, and Mr. Webster twelfth.

Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James also is a distinct advance amongst yellow climbers. It has proven itself hardy, has shown remarkable vigour, possesses attractive disease-resistant foliage with beautiful red petioles and thorns, and its blooms carry a more intense and non-fading yellow colour than any other, unless it be the still newer Golden Glow. Growers, however, have been experiencing some difficulty in getting this variety to bloom satisfactorily. It requires to be thoroughly established before it will bloom, and, since it blooms best on three-year wood, the pruning knife should be used very sparingly, the removal of damaged or otherwise unsound wood being sufficient along with the shortening of laterals. The brilliant golden buds are produced singly and on long stems. They are of Hybrid Tea quality and are well worth the patience required to obtain them. Mr. Holmes, who places it eighth in his list, comments on its astonishing vigour and its usefulness in quickly covering vacant spaces on a pergola. He also has observed knots along certain canes which eventually cause the affected canes to die back. This condition, however, is not mentioned by other reports and is assumed, therefore, to be disease in that particular plant rather than a characteristic of the variety. Mr. Webster places it second on his list, Mr. Moore sixth, Dr. Rolph seventh, and Mr. Taylor tenth.

Blaze, at the time of its introduction into commerce, probably received more publicity than has been given to any other rose. It was widely heralded as an "ever-blooming Paul's Scarlet," and opinion is sharply divided as to whether or not that appellation was warranted. It appears to be the case that some plants are recurrent while others are not, this theory being supported by the experience of Mr. Bertram, who has several plants of Blaze, one of which bloomed well into last autumn while the others did not. Mr. Holmes, who grows thirty-one plants of Blaze obtained from various sources, comments favourably upon their vigour and hardiness, but he has not found the expected recurrence of bloom except in a most limited way. He admires the sparkling colour of the bloom but has observed black-spot on the foliage. Mr. Holmes, notwithstanding his criticism, places Blaze first on his list, while Mr. Smith rates it second, and Mr. Bertram seventh. The other contributors do not include it in their selections. Perhaps bud-selection from proven remontant plants will tend to fix the recurrent blooming habit.





Above—Smiles, H. Poly. (Nicolas, '37)
(*Trade-mark registered.*)

Over—Mme. Jean Gaujard, H. T. (Gaujard, '37.)
For descriptions, see The Clearing House.

Dr. Huey is unique in being the darkest Climbing Rose although a challenge is being issued by the new Guinee. The plants are healthy, hardy and particularly floriferous, the maroon, semi-double blooms, with their golden stamens, being produced in large clusters over a long period, commencing about 15th June. The colour does not appeal to all eyes, but it is very effective against a white background. The chief criticism to be offered is the reluctance of the plant to drop its faded petals. These adhere with annoying persistence and mar to some extent the beauty of succeeding blooms. This complaint is lodged by both Mr. Holmes and Mr. Webster, the former rating Dr. Huey tenth and the latter eleventh. Mr. Taylor, however, gives it fourth place, while both Mr. Bertram and Mr. Smith place it sixth.

Dorothy Perkins is the sole representative in the preferred list of a vanishing race—the old, small-flowered ramblers. As a class these are undoubtedly on their way out, but a few of them, including Dorothy Perkins, will survive yet for a few years on account of their vigour, hardiness, and ability to survive under the most adverse conditions. Their blooms are outclassed by those of varieties of more recent introduction and their marked susceptibility to mildew is also a serious defect. Mrs. Holland rates Dorothy Perkins first, Mr. Moore third, and Dr. Rolph tenth, while the remainder of the contributors have omitted it entirely.

EXHIBITING ROSES

By D. C. Patton, Islington, Ont.

Your true Rose enthusiast cheerfully and gladly goes to a really great amount of trouble to exhibit his choicest blooms at the Annual Rose Show. This is THE DAY of the whole rose year for him, and in many ways the most thrilling and enjoyable. He hopes and strives to win first awards for the classes in which he exhibits. It is a great personal gratification if his carefully grown and displayed roses are judged the best of those shown. But, if those of other members prove finer, he will seldom be heard criticizing the judging or complaining. He will congratulate the winners, make careful notes of names, and those points of perfection by which the winning entries excelled his, and, far from being discouraged, will be spurred on to redoubled efforts next year. He will learn much from observation and from friendly con-

versation with other exhibitors. Even more enjoyable will be the opportunities he may have of helping the novice and interested new rose lovers. He will be disappointed, however, if the classes he won had few, or poor, other entries. That would be hollow glory, and like the good sportsman he is, he welcomes keen competition.

Like most mere mortals, he is at heart a bit of a gambler. Most of us enjoy taking a sporting chance on anything uncertain. There is an element of chance, and a good deal of luck, in the winning of any competition, be it horse race, golf tournament or flower show. The odds are in favour of the most experienced and skillful entrant winning, but that is never certain.

Why then don't more members exhibit their roses? Why do we so often hear at the Rose Shows conversations like this:

First Lady (examining the winning entries in a class for, say, three H.T.'s): "I wish now I'd brought some of my roses down! My, I could have entered three Mrs. Henry Morse that certainly were finer than these! H'm—and these won first prize!"

Second Lady: "Well, I don't profess to know much about roses, but I'm sure I've seen just as beautiful ones in your garden as any here. Why don't you exhibit?"

First Lady: "Oh, I don't know—I often think I will, really intended to this year,—look at this! Well, if I couldn't arrange a better bowl of Dainty Bess than that!" Etc., etc.

This typical lady—or gentleman—member is growing roses, doubtless good roses, and is sufficiently interested to belong to the Rose Society and attend the Rose Show. Why not exhibit then? A real thrill is being missed, and the opportunity of learning a great deal more about one's favourite flower. Quite possibly the lady's three Mrs. Henry Morse would **not** have won that class, but seeing them beside the roses which did, would be extremely educational. And perhaps another year her's would win!

Where do the elements of uncertainty and chance enter into the staging of winning entries at a Rose Show? First of all the date of each year's show must for obvious reasons be set months ahead, and your Directors can only be guided by past experience, weather probabilities and the availability of the site, in selecting the best probable date. But Spring may be backward, or early, and some gardens are earlier than others, have lighter soil, better shelter, perhaps, than average;

and some of the choicest blooms in such gardens may be past their best by Show day. It is equally disappointing to owners of later gardens to have exquisite buds refusing to open in time. Even if you haven't many plants however there is the chance that some of your roses will be just right for the big day, and it's fun matching your skill and wits against the weatherman! The premature opening of choice blooms can be retarded a day or two,—buds reluctant to unfurl may also be coaxed along,—but not too much!

The kind of day Show Day proves to be has a definite effect on the entries. A wet, windy morning will surely damage many lovely uncut blooms; a very hot morning will open them too quickly. In the Exhibition classes, particularly if competition is keen, and the quality of exhibits high, the winning entry is usually that which was lucky enough to be just at its very best as judging started.

In the decorative classes the material must be carefully selected, and no bloom included which may be rather passe and likely to droop in an hour or two and thus spoil the effect of a perfectly-arranged bowl or basket. There is the chance that in his hurry and excitement, even an experienced exhibitor may err in his count, and place 13 or 11 choice blooms in a class that calls for 12—no more, no less—and alas—have his lovely entry disqualified.

These are some of the uncertainties in showing roses and a few of "the little things that are set to try us." We can't do much about the weather, but most other obstacles are not so serious. Keen observation and experience soon teach us how to meet and overcome them.

There are many pleasurable and exciting angles to exhibiting. There's a thrill and an exhilaration in the early rising on the morning of the Show,—in the final inspection of the rose beds, at their very loveliest as the sun rises and the dew of a June morning sparkles on petal and foliage. There is another glorious fragrant Etoile de Holland, just right for our basket of reds;—here, two more perfect Feu Jos. Looymans for the bowl of yellows;—and there, more exquisite Madame Butterfly and Comtesse Vandal for the dozen H.T.'s. Tag them carefully, cut them with long stems, and set them lovingly, deep in the cool water container, and in the shade of the hedge, until the last choice bloom is selected and cut. Then a hurried cup of coffee—a cigarette—and the final sorting and packing. Hastening to the Show—

early as we tried to be, many others are already busily arranging their beautiful entries. We find a corner, however, in which to work, and then before we start, hurry to the entry desk and obtain our entry tags for the classes in which we will show. There's a hum of cheery chatter and the very air, fragrant with the roses, is charged with excitement. Good-natured banter flies back and forth. There's a spirit of friendly rivalry among the experienced exhibitors and no matter how busy they are, you'll find them glad to pause and cheerily help the novice with his or her problem. There goes the warning signal! Only ten minutes longer to place our entries and what a scurrying among the stragglers!

Finally the last vase and basket is in place and the perspiring exhibitors betake themselves off for lunch,—doors are closed and the judging commences. Eventually, it seemed ages to some, three o'clock strikes and the Show is open. Watch the exhibitors coming in, trying their best to appear nonchalant, and bolstering up their courage by relating to fellow showmen how their finest blooms were done three days ago, or weren't out yet, and they really don't expect to win a thing! And watch them pausing briefly,—so briefly,—along the way and gravitating to the table where their choicest entry is displayed. Some are met with "Congratulations, old chap—they are gorgeous"; others with "Too bad—thought yours would win—but they are splendid—and there's another year." All in all, it's a lot of fun, a real thrill to win, or even place, in a splendid field; an education and a spur to better effort when we lose.

Those of you (many, we hope) who show even a few roses this year for the first time, will find that, win or lose, a new inner door has been opened for you. A door into a closer fellowship with other rose lovers, and leading to many new pleasant and helpful rose experiences and friendships. You will be a player in this fascinating game, not just a spectator. Try it!

~~X~~ SWEET OR SOUR ~~X~~*Judeyed*

A STUDY OF SOIL TERMS AND SOIL CONDITIONS

By Dr. A. S. Thomas, Bentleigh, Victoria, Australia

Climate, aspect, altitude, water, drainage, manures and the physical nature of various soils have long been regarded by all gardeners as the most important factors in their success or failure provided good plants were available. More recently a great deal has been written about "trace elements," and by investigations along these lines many formerly mysterious instances of failure have been explained and often rectified quite simply. Still more recently we have read, especially in American literature, of variations in the pH of soils, with consequent variations in success on the part of the gardener.

For at least several hundred years it has been appreciated that some soils are "sweet" and some are "sour"—some so sweet that only certain selected types of plants will grow in them with full vigour, and some so sour that only certain others will grow in them. We probably all know, for instance, how rhododendrons and azaleas abhor even light applications of lime, the agent traditionally applied to sweeten soils.

The more capable practical gardeners worked according to their knowledge of which plants preferred sweet and which preferred sour soil, and they frequently set about sweetening. This was usually done by drainage, liming, fallowing and removal of trees, buildings, etc., which had been casting shadows on the so-called sour soil. All of this was quite effective, but until recently I had never heard of any attempt being made to knowingly and deliberately sour soil, and certainly no estimation of degree of sweetness or sourness was attempted until very recent years. Poorly drained soil was always regarded as sour. Drainage and lime were the remedies applied. Quite often many varieties of plants still failed.

Nowadays, the degree of sweetness or sourness is expressed in terms of "the hydrogen-ion content" of the soil or other matter, and is denoted by a figure, preceded by the symbol pH. The hydrogen-ion content of a neutral soil or other matter is denoted as pH7. In acid substances the figure falls below 7, while in alkaline substances, it rises above 7.

The testing or estimation of pH value is done by means of a very sensitive fluid indicator, which, on contact with the substance under test changes colour. Its new colour is then compared to a standard scale of colours, and the pH figure is thus arrived at. Small outfits, which are easy to use and understand, can now be purchased at a very low price.

A reading of pH 4 indicates ten times the acidity of pH 5, and one hundred times the acidity of pH 6. Similarly, pH 9 indicates ten times the alkalinity of pH 8. Yet pH 6 and pH 8 are each almost neutral, and a rise or fall of pH 1 can be detected only by our very sensitive modern indicators.

It has been found by these tests that drainage and pH values can vary irrespective of one another. Most plants like good drainage, but they vary in their preference for acid or alkaline conditions. Most leguminous plants prefer, definitely, alkaline soils. Primulas like slightly alkaline conditions; holly, most orchids, some alpine plants, azaleas, rhododendrons, lily of the valley, citrus fruits, and bent, buffalo and couch grasses all like definitely acid soils; hydrangeas will produce pink blooms in alkaline soil, but blue blooms in acid soil.

It is, however, only recently that attempts have been made to arrive at the optimum degree of acidity or alkalinity for each plant and until that had been done it was not even suspected that most plants might be responsive to quite slight variations in degree of acidity or alkalinity.

For the practical purposes of Rose culture, it can be taken that soils most commonly vary in their pH value from, say, 4.5 to, say, 9. In my own property—a rectangular area area of 112 feet x 150 feet—the pH has varied from 4.8 to 7.4, and quite sharp variations have been found less than five yards apart.

Early in 1937 I did several hundred pH estimations in my Rose beds, being careful to test soil from locations less than five feet in any direction from some other tested soil. I also made a special point of testing the soil at the foot of any Rose that was doing very well or very badly. Where the pH was low, Roses were doing wonderfully well; where it was high they were not doing so well, but on further investigation I invariably found in these places that the drainage was faulty, and mere correction of drainage lowered the pH and improved the welfare of the Roses. If one were not interested in pH, one would unhesitatingly say that improve-

ment in drainage was the sole factor in the change. We may venture to say that drainage had "sweetened" the formerly "sour" soil, so called.

In my Rose beds, acid soil conditions invariably accompany free drainage. To me this is very interesting from two points of view—

(1) The terms "sour" and "acid" are not by any means synonymous, as one might expect. The soil denoted "sour" under the old nomenclature may be acid or alkaline, but we should, firstly, drain it and then do a pH estimation before applying lime (as used to be done) or any other chemical substance.

(2) It does not agree with the finding of H. L. Daunoy, as published by him in the "American Rose Annual" of 1936 and 1937. Therein he states that the city of New Orleans was capable of producing good Roses prior to 1900, but that since then Roses have failed. This change he attributes to drainage, sewerage and water purification having lowered the "water table" from approximately two feet to fourteen feet, with consequent raising of the pH of the soil to too high a level. In other words, drainage has raised pH values in New Orleans, while it has lowered them in my garden. Daunoy goes on to write of stimulation to vigorous growth of sickly and chlorotic Roses by acidification of alkaline soil. In addition to chemicals, he used soil of pH 4.8 from pine swamps. This acidity is found in swamps where a large quantity of vegetable matter has decomposed, so forming, among other products, humic acid. Removal of humic acid (along with other soluble matter) by drainage would obviously raise the pH value.

In addition to acidity, Daunoy insists that drainage must be adequate. He suggests that soil of pH 6 is the optimum for Rose Culture.

My findings agree with those published by Daunoy, that well drained acid soil is best, though in his soil, drainage produced alkalinity which had to be corrected, while for my soil, drainage alone would probably have been sufficient, or almost so.

In the 1937 "American Rose Annual," the late Dr. J. H. Nicholas replied to Daunoy's article with some very contrary views, as follows:—That if Roses are sickly in alkaline soil, it is due to poor drainage and not to high pH; that deep trenching (up to three feet) is essential; that artificial lowering

of the pH by application of acidifying compounds affords merely temporary relief to badly drained alkaline soil, which, he agrees, is more inimical to Roses than badly drained acid soil; that blooms from plants grown on alkaline soils last longer and retain colour better, and that such plants are more resistant to black spot. He substantiates these claims by quoting the results of his tests in three well-known continental Rose nurseries, and by saying that in those nurseries were "the best and most luxuriant commercial Rose plantations" he had seen while abroad that year. The figures for the tests were as follows:—Pedro Dot, Barcelona, Spain, pH 7.93; Aussel, Antibes, France, pH over 8; Aicardi, San Remo, Italy, pH over 8.

Then there is the influence of variations of pH values on the ability of plants to assimilate soil elements. A low pH (say less than 5.5) will render iron and manganese readily assimilable, but causes a low ratio of available calcium, magnesium, phosphates and nitrogen, the last because conditions have become unfavourable to bacteria. On the other hand, a high pH (say, over 8) lowers the availability of iron, manganese, potash, nitrogen and phosphates. A pH value of between 5.5. and 7.5 gives maximum all-round assimilability of these elements. Again, the same soil will vary at different levels in pH value, though it will always be acid throughout, neutral throughout, or alkaline throughout, unless its reaction is being artificially altered and the chemical in use has not had time to produce an even distribution.

Rose growers disagree as to the necessity of deep trenching but all are agreed that free drainage is essential. In my soil, I regard trenching to the surface of the clay (about two feet deep) as absolutely essential. For my first few years of Rose growing in my present garden I did not trench. My results were poor. As new beds were later prepared I had them all trenched. My results immediately and markedly improved. In January, 1937, I discovered why in the few preceding months all the bushes in one bed had grown very little and were looking sickly (three had died)—the main drainage pipe had become blocked just beyond this bed. I had new pipes laid, but applied no further treatment. The pH fell from 7.6 in January 1937 to 6.2 in May 1937. Then I added some acidifying compounds. Growth has become excellent in plants that formerly were barely able to live. The pH in September, 1937, was 5.5, and has remained at that figure to date (January, 1938). I believe that, had I

not artificially lowered the pH, drainage alone would have produced the same effect, but would have required longer time. As another example, in March, 1937, a few small areas were still untrenched, and all of these were giving disappointing results. The pH value of the soil in each of these parts was relatively high, though none exceeded 7.4. The pH figures for beds in which Roses were growing most vigorously and healthily were down round 5. (4.8 to 5.5) though growth was good up to pH6.

Daunoy publishes a list of fertilizers, with their approximate pH values. Some of those named by him are not in common use here. I have checked a number of his figures, and find that there is very little variation from them. The following is a list of my findings:—

Lime.....	pH 12.2
Bone Meal.....	10.
Wood Ashes.....	9-10
Horse Manure (free of lime).....	7-9
Cow Manure (ditto).....	8-9
Rain Water.....	7.
Melbourne Water Supply (at tap).....	6.8-8
Tea Leaves.....	4.5
Grass Cuttings (decomposing as a mulch).....	4.6
Aluminum Sulphate.....	3.5
Superphosphate.....	2.5
Manganese Sulphate.....	2.5
Sulphur Dioxide.....	1.2
Ammonium Sulphate.....	6.4

It is interesting and important to add that (1) though cow manure is alkaline at the time of application, it later acts rather as an application of humus than as a manure, generates humic acid and so acts as an acidifying agent; and (2) though ammonium sulphate is almost neutral, it acts as a strong acidifying agent.

For artificial lowering of pH values the following substances may be used:—

(1) Flowers of sulphur, scatter it on the surface and then stir it into the soil. It takes several months to act to its full extent. It needs warmth to oxidise it to sulphur dioxide (SO_2); this in turn dissolves in the moisture in the soil, forming sulphurous acid ($H_2 SO_3$), which further acts on soil constituents, particularly on alkalies present, forming sulphites and sulphates; (2) superphosphates; (3) ammonium

sulphate, which is fairly quick in its action; (4) iron sulphate; (5) aluminium sulphate, which is very rapid in action by hydrolysis; (6) manganese sulphate; (7) sulphuric acid, which must not be used stronger than about 1 in 1,000; (8) potassium permanganate (Condy's crystals), applied as a pink solution; (9) mulches of grass cuttings, tea leave, or malt (as used by market gardeners), by formation of humic acid.

For artificial raising of pH values, lime is the outstanding reagent. Bone meal should be used instead of superphosphate, and nitrate of soda for forcing. Bordeaux Mixture is very alkaline owing to its lime content.

Our Roses need calcium. This elemtn is available to us as lime and gypsum. I am assured by officers of the Agricultural Department of Victoria that land treated annually with gypsum for many years has maintained an unchanged pH value. Accordingly, if we want to maintain a low pH value we should use gypsum, unless and until the pH falls too low. Then lime should be used sparingly. This will not be necessary more often than once each few years.

In conclusion, I think that the importance of hydrogen concentration (i.e., pH) of soils can be very over-rated; that practically all average soils are within reasonable pH range; that drainage is vastly the more important consideration, but that, for Rose culture, acid soils are easier to manage and give better results than alkaline soils, and that the optimum pH value is probably 5.0 to 5.5, though a range of 4.8 to 6.0 is quite good.

NOTES FROM ALBERTA

By H. W. Stiles, Edmonton

Many years' experience has taught me that the only two real difficulties that we, in this Western Country, have to overcome, in order to grow the best of Roses, are, the annual visit of the Rose Curculio, and Winter Protection.

The former takes a heavy toll of our buds, just when the early ones are forming, and so far we have discovered no antidote, hand-picking being the only remedy.

This, however, does not help us much, as one may clean up all plants at 6 a.m. and find that by noon many more

buds have been ruined. We have found, however, that this pest breeds extensively among the wild roses, which grow abundantly here, and the further ones' roses are from the wild variety, the less trouble from Mr. Curculio.

Late last season we found, through The Department of Entomology, of The University of Alberta, who are studying this matter, that the insect does not like copper, and we are hoping that we may find some solution of Copper, that will help us fight this trouble.

As regards winter protection, it is very difficult to make any definite statement, and I have personally tried many methods.

Some years a certain method appears to be successful with one person, and a complete failure with another only a short distance away, but when one considers that we frequently get a variation in temperature of over 70 degrees within 24 hours, it is indeed quite a task to devise an efficient method of winter protection.

As far as actual winter killing is concerned, the only successful means of overcoming this, that I have found, has been to lift all plants late in October, and placing them upright in pits about 2 feet deep, earthing up well with soil, and then covering with plenty of Spruce branches, by which means I only lost about 4 per cent.

I found, however, that the plants received such a check that several died during the following summer, and the rest revived so slowly that they did not produce bloom until well on in July.

The replanting in the Spring is also quite a task, if one has any appreciable number of plants, and if a new variety should make a poor showing the first year one has no chance of seeing what that plant may accomplish in its second year, as it is still a first year plant, owing to the lifting. This winter I did not lift my plants but hilled them up as well as possible and then covered them with plenty of spruce branches, and as we have had some good falls of snow I am hoping they will winter well.

Weather conditions here were particularly good last fall, and some very fine bloom could be seen, but the less said about the early bloom the better. I do not know that I can

select any particular variety for outstanding merit last season except perhaps "Rouge Mallerin" which in my opinion is the best crimson introduced during recent years, for with me it has colour, shape, fragrance and fine healthy foliage.

It is interesting to note that a thornless variety of rose has made its appearance, but it will be difficult for us old timers to take readily to this innovation, although if this introduction can be perpetuated, and the necessary variety of colour bred into it, something worth while has surely been accomplished.

Earlier in these notes I mentioned the Curculio trouble, which usually lasts about 3 weeks here, but after that was over I did not notice any further trouble from insect pests, and although I sprayed regularly I scarcely saw even a green aphid.

For some reason the common cabbage butterfly was very plentiful here last summer, and as a result most cabbage patches were a sorry sight, and I noticed particularly that where frequent spraying of the rose plants had been neglected the cabbage caterpillers had attacked the roses, so one should always be on the look out for the unexpected enemy.

I thoroughly enjoy reading the O.R.S. Bulletins, but our peculiar climatic conditions do not enable one to make use of much of the information sent out.

As I write these notes, January 18th, 1939, the sun is shining beautifully and the temperature is nearly 40 above zero, while less than a week ago it was 50 below zero, and we may get a sudden drop any day now of some 70 degrees.

One needs lots of patience and a fairly deep pocket to grow good roses here, and I am afraid that some get to the bottom of the latter before exhausting the former.

However some of us will try to carry on.

H. W. STILES,

Edmonton, Alberta.

(Editor's Note:—Too bad such a staunch lover of the rose as Mr. Stiles couldn't have his garden blessed with a climate like Ontario's. His undaunted battle against such handicaps should be a spur to timid or discouraged Rosarians everywhere.)

HYBRID POLYANTHAS

Rose lovers of yesterday carefully tended their delicate plants and pampered the tender blooms of the Tea. Rose lovers of to-day, thanks to the Hybridizer's art, may revel in the wealth of colour, beauty and form of the modern Hybrid Tea. Rose lovers of tomorrow—what treat is in store for them? Let us hazard a guess. This century has witnessed the Hybrid Tea's rapid climb to fame until to-day it stands supreme. The Hybrid Tea may not remain omnipotent forever; aspiring contestants in the battle for fame seek recognition in our Rose world. The Polyantha group, incorporating in its blood stream, the pure blood of other racial forms, in my humble opinion offers such a challenge.

Let us look back therefore, for a moment, and study the background of this race. No one seems definitely to know just how it originated. It is readily surmised that seeds of some of the climbing hybrids of Multiflora and Wichuriana have produced dwarf plants resembling in their form and habit of flower, their climbing parents. This new race of Roses could at first be readily recognized by the low, bushy habit of the plant, the shiny Multiflora type of foliage and bloom made up of numerous small double or semi-double flowers borne in clusters. Quite a few of these early types are still to be found in nursery catalogs and are still quite popular—such varieties as Aennchen Muller, Mme. Norbert Levavasseur, Orleans and others, all of which have been with us for thirty to forty years.

The practical usefulness of this race, with its characteristics of health, hardiness and floriferousness, could not be fully appreciated until the Hybridizers began to introduce into its bloodstream the beauty and form of the Hybrid Tea. It was not long after that the Hybrid Tea characteristics began to be recognized by way of taller plants, larger flowers and foliage. As these characteristics have developed in succeeding years, the necessity of distinguishing from the early type, has become imperative, hence the name Hybrid Polyantha, or more recently, Floribuna. It must be recognized however that the name Floribunda, although admirably descriptive, and adopted in some countries, refers more to the type of habit of a variety, rather than to its race, hence a Floribunda may be a Hybrid Tea or a Hybrid Polyantha, or possibly a Hybrid Rugosa. For the convenience of this article, Hybrid Polyantha is more accurate.

Many Hybridizers throughout the world have contributed to the growing group of Polyantha Hybrids. Some have too quickly overlooked the original purpose of creating form and beauty of bloom without sacrifice of healthiness and hardiness. The result has been the introduction of too much Hybrid Tea blood, consequently some Hybrids so closely resemble Hybrid Teas that it is impossible to note the dividing line. Fortunately, some Hybridizers have been successful in developing and retaining superior qualities of both parents.

The great merit of this race of Hybrids is particularly important to Canadian Rose lovers. The more foolproof we can build our Roses, the greater joy and satisfaction! It is true we suffer handicaps in wintering most of our free-blooming Roses of to-day. It is therefore right that we should encourage the building of free-blooming, hardier types. The Hybrid Polyantha is a definite move in this direction. Its permanence, continuity of bloom and ease of culture, one cannot help but admire. For color effect in the garden, park or boulevard, nothing will equal them when massed in beds, or grouped in borders. They put the old-fashioned Geranium and Canna to shame, being infinitely more permanent and ultimately more economical.

Most notable probably among the introducers of these hardier Hybrids are the Poulsens of Denmark. The rigorous climate of their homeland and the Scandinavian countries adjoining has no doubt influenced them in breeding for hardiness as well as for beauty and form. Many varieties have been introduced, but probably those which carry the hall-mark name of 'Poulsen' the the best. The following are some of the most notable:—Else Poulsen, a tall, pink single, borne in clusters in great profusion, with its companion Kirsten Poulsen, a red single; D. T. Poulsen, a blood-red semi-double; Karen Poulsen, a dwarfer grower, with brilliant red coloring—possibly too single for some; Anna Mette Poulsen, a tall, large double, deep crimson-red, extremely floriferous; Poulsen's Yellow, the most promising break in Polyantha colours thus far, blooms semi-double, buttercup yellow, in clusters, very floriferous, moderately tall, branching habit, new growth bronzy-red. My observations of this variety have been made in England and in Denmark. The only thing that may detract from this variety here is the possibility of fading in our hot summer's sun—however, many others suffer this same fate during the extreme heat of July and August. Judging from the seedlings I was privileged to

see at Copenhagen in the nurseries of Messrs. Poulsen last summer the quality of new introductions will be maintained for years to come.

The Priors of England have given us recent and worthy contributions by way of Betty, Donald and Madge Prior, Betty Prior producing large fragrant flowers of dark carmine, borne in clusters; Donald Prior, large semi-double blooms, bright scarlet flushed crimson; Madge Prior large single, brilliant claret with a white eye.

William Kordes of Germany, another builder of beautiful Roses has contributed his share. Notable of his most recent introductions are:—Fortschritt, a tall grower, with masses of semi-double flowers resembling Ophelia in color, and very vigorous; Orange Triumph, flowers small, semi-double, cupped, salmon-red, borne in huge clusters, and a continuous bloomer; Rosenelfe, a newcomer that is probably little known in Canada thus far; a tall, upright grower, free flowering, double blooms of light pink shading deeper in the centre, slightly fragrant.

The late Dr. J. H. Nicolas, head of the Research Department of Jackson & Perkins Company, of Newark, N.Y., a contributor of several of our most modern Hybrid Teas, recognized the vast possibilities of breeding in the Polyantha group. Had he lived I am sure he would have contributed lavishly to this class of Hybrids—a class that he would probably have preferred to recognize as Floribunda. Fortunately for us he left two varieties of real value—Smiles and Snowbank. These are truly symbolic of their names—Smiles, literally wreathed in happy blooms of salmon-pink from June until frost, and Snowbank, a miniature mound of delightful white blossoms.

A few other varieties that I feel should not be overlooked in recording this march of progress are:—Nilsson Guy, Fuchsine Guy and Permanent Wave, introduced by Leenders of Comtesse Vandal fame, and the promising Polyantha Rugosa Hybrid Heidekind, introduced by Berger, which should prove of particular interest to Canadians on account of its superior hardiness.

And what of the future as suggested in the opening paragraph! In the writer's humble opinion, Rose lovers of tomorrow will turn more to the captivating charm of the Hybrid Polyantha. Further, that with succeeding Hybrids of still greater hardiness and ever-blooming beauty, the Hybrid Polyantha will have justified its challenge to the mightier Hybrid Tea.

LEON SMITH.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE NATIONAL ROSE SHOW, 1938

By Mildred Galbraithe Wilson (Mrs. J. Lockie Wilson)

It is indeed a pleasure to present the following account of the famous Summer Show of the National Rose Society, as appraised by the critical eye of Mrs. Wilson, who, as all our older members are aware, was for many years the inspirational head of our own Society in her capacity of Honorary Secretary. It is gratifying to have this contribution from Mrs. Wilson's pen, and to note that her enthusiasm for Roses continues unabated.—(Editor.)

It was with keen anticipation that we were once again entering the grounds of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, to attend another Summer Show of the National Rose Society. The day was fair, the roses were glorious, and, as in former years, staged in huge canvas tents. Red roses were in the forefront. Standing there spellbound, we marvelled at the display before us and could not help thinking of rosarians back home, preparing for their Rose Show, with the possibilities afforded them by the artistic containers and delicate appointments of their dinner table arrangements. We longed to transport these flawless blooms so our members could feast on England's magnificent roses at their best. In looking over this vast Exhibition we were impressed by the uniformity of the staging. If a class called for "a basket of six roses" all exhibits in that class were shown in the same size and type of baskets (provided by the National Rose Society). This method of staging was adopted in all show classes. The color of container was a matter of choice with the exhibitor, but the size and type definitely had to be uniform; therefore awards could be more rapidly and fairly made, and this was greatly appreciated by patrons who desired to see the varieties for educational value. England's Rose Show is a perfect setting for the exhibition varieties, staged in the boxes with moss; there you find size, colour and texture of bloom superb.

Many new roses were exhibited but none were considered worthy of the Gold Medal award. Three received the Certificate of Merit, Mr. E. B. LeGrice winning two of them, one for "Dainty Maid," a polyantha, single, with petals $3\frac{1}{2}$ " across, buds a salmon rose, outside of petals carmine; inside silvery pink, mildew resistant foliage; the second for "Afterglow," a lovely fragrant full petalled and unique sport of

Mrs. Sam McGredy, color buff shaded to golden yellow, with glossy distinct blue-green foliage. Henry Morse & Sons were awarded the other Certificate of Merit for "Holstein," a new dwarf polyantha, color scarlet, blooms in large clusters, very showy and attractive for bedding.

Queen Mary's Cup for best 14 vases was again captured by A. Warner & Sons. Her Majesty was delighted with this exhibit and spent a considerable time examining the glorious blooms, especially the red ones, including Crimson Glory, Christopher Stone, Southport and Gipsy Lass.

The Nickerson Trophy was won by Donald Nursery with a splendid exhibit of McGredy's Yellow.

The best Rose bloom exhibited by a nurseryman was a beautiful golden yellow Phyllis Gold, selected from the exhibit of 24 perfect blooms by Jarman & Co.

Frank Cant & Co. were successful in taking the most first awards, including the much coveted Coronation Cup, while Alex. Dickson & Sons won a splendid sterling silver cup for a very fine exhibit of the lovely Simone Guerin.

The Amateur Championship has been captured three years in succession by Charles H. Rigg, whom we learned has now 24,000 rose plants. He told us he had no secrets about rose growing, but, said he,—"You can't just stick a rose plant into a hole and expect to get roses like these; roses are like babies, they need constant care, and will repay you an hundred fold." His exhibit was commendable in bloom, color, texture and variety, and included Crimson Glory, Pres. Chas. Hain, Mrs. Henry Bowles, Kidway, McGredy's Ivory, Gerald Hardy, and many others.

An interesting class was confined to members living within a radius of five miles of London, and a similar class for members within ten miles. Both these were well represented in exhibits and high standard roses.

Another attractive Amateur class was for best 24 Exhibition blooms, from which a specimen bloom would be selected to receive special recognition, and this year the bloom was a lovely James Rea, and the winner a returned soldier.

Now we shall briefly note the Decorative Classes in which there was keen competition in baskets, bowls, vases and table decoration. The Queen Alexandra Memorial Trophy was awarded in the amateur class for a dinner table arrangement,

and was won by Mrs. Courtney Page, using Emma Wright. The winner in the professional class was Mrs. L. R. May, using the lovely Angels Mateu. It was obvious in the smaller decorative classes the shades of blush, apricot, bronze and yellow suffused with crimson, had the preference, while in the larger and heavier classes reds and pinks seemed to predominate. It is most difficult to complete an artistic and detailed dinner table arrangement when you are restricted to a 30" card table covered only with white paper and you require a lot of imagination.

Some of the new roses exhibited:—

H.T.'s in Reds:—Crimson Glory, Majorica, J. C. Thornton, Christopher Stone, Southport, Friendship, Anna Neagle, Vainqueur, Firebrand, Ampere, Lemania.

H.T.'s in Pinks:—Lady Nutting, Lilette Mallerin, Dickson's Perfection, Home Sweet Home, Juliette, Van Beuningen, Picture, Comtesse Anna de Bruce, Col. Campbell Watson, Patrick Anderson, Mrs. George Geary.

H.T.'s in Whites:—Snow White, Souvenir de Lilette.

H.T.'s in Yellows:—Sarah Darley, Ramon Bach, Lawrence of Arabia, Golden Thought, Catalonia, Radio, Golden State, Eclipse, Ninon Vallin, Walter Bentley, Dickson's Delight.

Single H. Poly.:—Dainty Maid, Harvest Moon.

Polyanthas:—Orange Triumph, Poulsen's Yellow, Permanent Wave (Mev. Van Straaten Van Nes), Donald Prior, Cheerio, Little Miss Muffet, Everbloom.

O Rose; Thou art the sweetest flower
That ever drank the amber shower,
Rose; Thou art the fondest child
Of dimpled Spring, the wood-nymph wild.

—Moore.

THE CLEARING HOUSE

by A. J. Webster

Indebyed

In the course of a discussion some months ago with the editor regarding prospective material for the Year Book, I suggested that instead of my "Notes on Novelties," under which title the new roses have been discussed for the past few years, I invite the entire membership to participate in the discussion by sending me their comments on varieties introduced in 1934 or subsequent thereto for inclusion in a review under the above title. The Editor readily acquiesed and, in fact, was the first to volunteer assistance. In accordance therewith, a general invitation to forward expressions of opinion regarding Rose Novelties direct to me was incorporated in the February Bulletin and, I am happy to state, the response has been very gratifying. Contributors were asked to state the number of plants of a variety grown, the number of years grown and, if known, the understock on which budded. It is also of value to know the type of soil in which the plants are grown, and the exposure,—whether in full sun or partial shade. The majority of my correspondents have courteously complied with the above requests. It is hoped that all members who are growing even a few of the newer Roses will make notes of their impressions during the forthcoming season and send in their reports by 1st December next, in order that the work of compilation may be completed at an earlier date than has been possible this year. I am grateful to those members whose names appear below and whose combined comments serve to facilitate an intelligent selection of meritorious varieties to an extent that would not be possible by mere reliance upon catalogue descriptions. Varieties introduced prior to 1934 are no longer considered novelties, and, hence have been omitted from the discussion.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

With Name, Address, nature of Soil, and Exposure:—

Crosbie, Mr. J., 20 Alice St., Brantford, Ont.; Sandy Loam; Full Sun from 10 a.m.

Davis, Mr. C. A., 1412 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.; Heavy Clay; Full Sunshine

German, Mr. C. E., 521 Colborne St., London, Ont.; Sandy Loam; Full Sunshine

Hatton, Mr. R. Marion, Box 687, Harrisburg, Pa.; Shale; Full Sunshine
Mansz, Mr. H. J., Tavistock, Ont.; Clay Loam; Not stated

Mitchell, Mr. Emerson, 1557 Bruce Ave., Windsor, Ont.; Heavy Clay; Full Sunshine

Moore, Mr. Walter, 40 Frederick Ave., Hamilton, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine

McKechnie, Mr. J. Bruce, 133 Ardagh St., Toronto, Ont.; Sandy Loam; Partial Shade

Nunn, Mr. George, 6288 Angus Drive, Vancouver, B.C.; Chocolate Loam; Full Sunshine

Patton, Mr. D. C., Burnhamthorpe Pk., Islington, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine and Partial Shade

Reaves, Mrs. Campbell, R.R. No. 1, Allandale, Ont.; Clay Loam and Sandy Loam; Partial Shade

Reid, Dr. W. H., Port Rowan, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sun to 4 p.m.

Rolph, Dr. A. H., "The Elms," Weston, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine

Smith, Mr. Leon, Winona, Ont.; Clay Loam and Sandy Loam; Full Sunshine

Taylor, Mr. J. C., Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.; Sandy Loam; Full Sunshine

Webster, Mr. A. J., 365 Lauder Ave., Toronto, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine

The following abbreviations apply throughout:—

Plants—Pl. Years—Yr (s) Understocks—Multiflora—Mult. Canina—Can. Ragged Robin—R.R.

Adora, D.P. (Beckwith, 1936)—Mrs. Reaves, who furnishes the only report on this Rose, describes the foliage as healthy and the growth satisfactory, but does not refer to the blooming habit or the quality of bloom.

Alizane, H. Per. (Pahissa, 1934)—Mr. Hatton (30 Pl., 3 yr., Mult.), while admitting hardiness and fair vigour, is critical of the foliage which he finds is an easy prey to black-spot. He regards the blooms as attractive at first, but comments on their serious fading. Bloom is produced liberally in June but only sparsely thereafter. Mr. Mansz (1 pl., 3 yr.) agrees with the foregoing except that he finds the foliage healthy. Dr. Reid (2 pl., 1 yr.) is quite favourably disposed, referring to excellent colour and foliage and strong growth of his firstyear plants. Mr. Smith, who has had ample opportunity to observe its behaviour for several years, does not furnish particulars but we gather that he regards it as a satisfactory garden Rose of better-than-average vigour but only a moderate bloomer.

Alice Harding, H.T. (Mallerin, 1937)—Mr. Davis (2 pl., 2 yrs.), Mult., intimates that its virtues and vices offset each other and considers that this variety is overpriced. He commends the fine yellow colour, the pleasing fragrance, and the satisfactory growth, but is critical of the split-centred blooms which frequently appear and he also observed evidence of Black Spot. Mr. Hatton (20 pl., 2 yr., Mult.), found the growth very poor and the blooms too few, but of exhibition quality. He has no complaints about the foliage. It receives nothing but praise from Mr. Mansz (1 pl., 1 yr.) who refers to satisfactory growth, healthy foliage and high-centred blooms. Mr. Patton (2 pl., 2 yrs., Mult) likes the blooms but is disappointed with the growth and productivity of the plants. He

prefers McGredy's Yellow. Mr. Smith declining to be drawn into any controversy over Alice, is rather non-committal. He reports satisfactory vigour, normal foliage and blooming habit.

Angels Mateu, H.T. (Dot, 1934)—Mr. German (2 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) has had very poor results, referring to weak growth and very little bloom. Mr. Hatton (3 pl., 3 yr., Mult.) on the other hand, is quite favourably impressed. He finds it vigorous, healthy, hardy and productive, and comments further on the interesting coppery-old-rose colour and the distinctive blackberry fragrance. Mr. Patton (1 Pl., 1 yr., Can.) reports slow growth and little bloom. He is captivated by the colour however, and is hopeful of better results in 1939. Dr. Reid (2 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) is quite pleased with its usefulness for garden purposes. He mentions free growth and healthy foliage as well as attractive colour, but has noted that the open blooms have a ragged appearance.

Anne Poulsen, H. Poly. (Poulsen, 1934)—Mr. Hatton (100 Pl., 3 yrs., Mult.) records strong growth and hardiness but weak foliage, with serious susceptibility to blackspot. It produces a generous first crop of bloom of excellent colour, but is shy thereafter. My own notes read: "Insufficient bloom for the type but otherwise satisfactory" (2 pl., 3 yrs., Can.).

Anna Neagle, H.T. (McGredy, 1937)—Mr. Smith who furnishes the only report is not impressed, mentioning moderate growth and blooms of only average quality..

Annie Brandt, H. Per. (Mallerin, 1934)—Dr. Rolph comments on the startling colour but says the plants are neither vigorous nor free-blooming. While agreeing with Dr. Rolph, I consider this Rose worth growing for its buds alone. The petals are of heavy texture and of great length with the result that the bud form is retained longer than is usual with semi-double varieties. The colour is a very pleasing orange-salmon shade and the foliage is glossy and healthy.

Antinea, H.T. (Gaujard, 1934)—Mr. Smith is well satisfied with this Rose, referring to the vigour of the plants and the high quality of the orange-salmon blooms.

Baby Chateau, H. Poly (Kordes, 1936)—This Rose meets with the approval of three discerning critics, Messrs. Hatton, Patton and Smith, all of whom comment on its rich colour, free-blooming propensities and large flowers for the type. Mr. Patton has observed that the blooms blacken with age but that they do not show blue tints.

Better Times, H.T. (Hill, 1934)—Mr. Hatton (10 pl., 5 yrs., Mult.) considers this a good Rose for cutting if cut in the bud, but says it develops the muddy colour which is characteristic of all members of the Columbia family. He designates it a greenhouse Rose. Mr. Mansz (1 pl., 2 yr.) describes it as a Rose of moderate growth and healthy foliage producing full shapely blooms, but not many of them. Mr. Patton (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) is unequivocal in expressing his disgust with its first-year performance. He refers to spindly growth and a few washy rose-red blooms of no merit. A few kind words for Better Times, however, come from Mrs. Reaves (2 pl., 1 & 2 yrs., 1 Can. & 1 Mult.) who is pleased with both growth and bloom. Mr. Smith commends its vigour and the quality of the bloom but intimates shyness.

Betty Prior, H. Poly. (Prior, 1935)—I find this Rose excellent with respect to vigour, hardiness, disease-resistance and profusion and con-

tinuity of bloom, but the carmine-rose colour fades disgracefully in our strong sunshine. It attains a height of four feet, grows symmetrically upright and is suitable for a dwarf hedge. (1 pl., 3 yrs., Can.).

Brazier, H.T. (Mallerin, 1936)—Mr. Hatton, while charmed by the brilliance of the buds, confesses that his ardor for this Rose is cooled by the rapid and serious fading which occurs. He suggests planting in partial shade or cutting when in the bud stage. He obtains moderate growth and says the plants are fairly free. Mr. Taylor (6 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) is attracted by the striking, flame-coloured buds. He agrees that the growth is only moderate, but refers also to fragrance.

Break O'Day, H.T. (Brownell, 1937)—According to Mr. Hatton (3 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) this is a strong growing, bushy plant, with healthy foliage and producing freely fully-double tea scented blooms which in summer lack colour distinction but which become an attractive peach shade in autumn. Mr. Mansz (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult) also is quite happy about it, recording strong growth, good foliage and medium-sized, full blooms.

Caress, H.T. (Dickson, 1935)—Dr. Rolph admires the delicate salmon colour and good form of the blooms but is critical of the plants because of lack of vigour, a report in which both Dr. Reid and Mr. Smith concur, thus making it unanimous.

Carillon, H.T. (Nicolas, 1935)—Mr. Davis (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) is cheering for it, describing it as a charming, free-blooming Rose of delightful colour, and with plants of moderate vigour. His foliage resisted mildew but some blackspot was in evidence. Mr. Mansz (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) also is quite pleased with Carillon's first-year performance. Mr. Hatton (20 pls., 3 yrs., Mult.) refers to its low, bushy growth, hardiness, free-blooming habit in the early part of the season, but says the foliage blackspots badly and consequently, the late season performance is very poor. Mr. Patton (2 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) is not favourably impressed. His growth is poor but he admits the beauty of the first-crop bloom. Dr. Reid (2 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) regards it as a valuable bedding variety, bearing freely its bright and attractive semi-double blooms throughout the entire season, and having fine foliage, a report which corresponds with that furnished by Mr. Smith.

Carrie Jacobs Bond, H.T. (Howard & Smith, 1935)—Mr. Hatton (20 pl., 2 yrs., R.R.) complains of poor foliage, and unattractive colour,—deep rose pink which quickly develops magenta shades. He admits fairly good growth however, and shapely, substantial blooms. Mr. Smith's appraisal is almost identical with that of Mr. Hatton.

Charmer, H.T. (Dickson, 1934)—Mr. McKechnie (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) reports weak growth and little bloom in its first year. Growth improved in the autumn, however, and he is hopeful of better results in 1939. Dr. Reid (2 pl., 1 yr., Can.) considers that it has merit. He reports fair growth, and large blooms of good quality produced with reasonable freedom.

Christopher Stone, H.T. (Robinson, 1935)—Mr. Davis (1 pl., 2 yrs.) finds the colour of the peony-shaped blooms pleasing. He cannot detect much scent but commends the disease-resistance and hardiness of the plant. Mr. Hatton (30 pl., 6 yrs., Mult.) sings its praises in a sustained fortissimo, and, after referring specifically to its excellent growth, healthy foliage, hardiness, floriferousness, rich colour and fragrance, declares it to be one of the finest red Roses. This, indeed is high praise from an honest, competent, and fearless critic, and I regret exceedingly that my

results to date have fallen short of this Rose's capabilities. While the colour with me is brilliant the growth has been disappointing. Mrs. Reaves (3 pl., 3 yrs., Can.) rates it good, both early and in late season, although she reports slight blackspot infection in the autumn. Dr. Reid (2 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) dismisses it with the comment: "Just another red Rose of good form and colour."

Cochineal Glory, H.T. (Leenders, 1937)—Mr. Hatton (3 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) is uncertain about this Rose. He reports sturdy, thorny canes, medium height, healthy foliage and semidouble, coppery-pink blooms, flushed orange. Mr. Patton (2 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) also is hesitant about staking his reputation on unqualified endorsement of this Rose, but he admits moments of ecstasy over the long, spiral-shaped colourful buds. He also finds the growth and foliage satisfactory. Mr. Smith, less reticent than the two previous commentators, recommends it without reservations, for garden decorative purposes.

Crimson Glory, H.T. (Kordes, 1935)—Mr. Davis, (20 pl., 4 yrs., Mult.) opens the programme with a hymn of praise, describing this as the outstanding red Rose, far ahead of other red varieties. He lists all the virtues, viz., gorgeous colour, fragrance, three-foot growth, hardiness and disease resistance. Mr. Hatton (30 pl., 3 yrs., R.R.) makes it a duet, repeating the foregoing comments, but differing with respect to growth habit which he describes as low and bushy. Messrs. Mansz (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.), Mitchell (1 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) and Patton, (3 pl., 1 & 2 yrs., 1 Can. & 2 Mult.) add their voices, the latter working himself into a state of frenzy and completely exhausting his rather replete vocabulary in his efforts to do justice to Crimson Glory. One of Mr. Patton's plants is located in semi-shade and this plant excels its fellows in full sunshine in performance. Mrs. Reaves (2 pl., 1 & 2 yrs.) supplies an obligato for the male chorus by describing this as her best red Rose. Dr. Reid and Mr. Smith swell the crescendo until the rafters ring, and it remains for Dr. Rolph to introduce a sour note by referring to lack of brilliance in the colour and occasional weak necks. He rates it highly, however, in spite of these defects. Mr. Taylor, also, while commenting on its other fine attributes, states that the stems are weak at the neck. It requires a stout heart to criticize this Rose in the face of the enthusiasm evoked by the mere mention of its name, but with me the colour certainly develops unattractive purple tints and in the autumn it is much less productive than *Etoile de Hollande* although the blooms are of better form and have more substance than have those of the older Rose (3 pl., 1, 2 & 3 yrs., Can.).

Dagmar Spath, H. Poly (Wirtz & Eicke, 1936)—Mr. Hatton (10 pl., 2 yrs.) describes this sport of *Lafayette* as the best white polyantha.

Destiny, H.T. (Beckwith, 1935)—Mrs. Reaves (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) cannot recall that this Rose attracted her attention during the growing season at which I am not surprised as my own notes read: "colour dull red; growth moderate; a slave to mildew; discard."

Dickson's Centennial, H.T. (Dickson, 1936)—Mr. Davis (3 pl., 2 yrs., R.R.) describes it as a dark red of peony shape, having no other outstanding features. He will discontinue growing it. Mr. Hatton (30 pl., 3 yrs., R.R.) predicts no future for it, mentioning low growth and a dull crimson colour. Mr. Smith, also displays no enthusiasm for this Rose.

Directeur Guerin, H.T. (Gaujard, 1935)—Mr. Hatton (3 pl., 3 yrs., reports heavy, awkward plants, foliage which blackspots and fragrant flowers of weak colour on short stems. Dr. Reid (2 pl., 2 yrs., Can.)

agrees in the main but differs with respect to the stems which he describes as long. He points out that the blooms do not last well when cut, but having in mind its vigour and floriferousness, he considers the variety worth growing. Mr. Smith also mentions vigour and free-blooming qualities but he does not appear to be very fond of the blooms. My own experience just about parallels those of my correspondents.

Donald Prior, H. Poly. (Prior, 1934)—Mr. Hatton (3 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) admires the bushy plants and healthy foliage, also the large semi-double, velvety blood-red blooms, but he considers the amount of bloom produced to be insufficient for a Polyantha. Mr. Smith, while repeating Mr. Hatton's eulogistic comment, insists that it blooms profusely, an opinion which, after two years, I share (2 pl., 2 yrs., Can.). An outstanding feature of this Rose is the constancy of the rich colour—I have observed no evidence whatever of fading.

Dorothy McGredy, H.T. (McGredy, 1936)—Mr. Hatton (6 pl., 3 yrs., Can.; 20 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) admires the strong growth, freedom of blooming habit, hardiness and fairly good foliage, but he does not like either the form or the colour of the blooms. Mr. Mansz (1 pl., 1 yr.) mentions strong growth and arresting colour, but his foliage blackspotted and his blooms have no form nor substance. Mr. Nunn (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) describes it as temperamental. He finds the colour interesting but the behaviour of the plant uncertain. For Mr. Patton, 2 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) it is another of life's disappointments. He refers to its notorious susceptibility to black-spot, to the poor form, and variable and fleeting colour of the blooms, and has it marked for the ash heap. Mr. Smith damns it with faint praise, while I regard it as a plague centre for blackspot and without compensating virtues. I am in entire agreement with Mr. Patton.

Doublons, H. Set (Horvath, 1934)—Despite the fact that its colour fades seriously, Mr. Hatton (2 pl., 3 yrs., Mult.) considers it the best hardy yellow Climbing Rose introduced to date. Mr. Patton (1 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) is satisfied with both vigour and bloom although he regrets the rapid fading to creamy-white shades. Mrs. Reaves, (4 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) reports vigorous growth, but unfortunately, during the winter of 1937-38 her plants were attacked by mice and had to be cut practically to the ground. Dr. Reid (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) was pleasantly surprised to have it produce a few blooms in its first year, and he regards it as very promising. Mr. Smith records extreme vigour, hardiness and a profusion of high quality bloom. He rates it "tops." For a time I considered this Rose to be the answer to our prayers but its utter inability to retain colour has caused a diminution in my enthusiasm. (1 pl., 5 yrs., Mult.).

Dr. W. E. Hadden, H.T. (McGredy, 1934)—Mr. Mitchell (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) who furnishes the only report admires the colour of the blooms and the healthy foliage, but says the growth is only moderate.

Eclipse, H.T. (Nicolas, 1935)—Mr. Davis (4 pl., 3 yrs., Mult.) says the streamlined buds are the feature. He is satisfied with its vigour hardiness and disease resistance, but wishes it had ten more petals. Mr. Hatton (30 pl., 3 yrs., Mult.) while holding similar views remarks that the open flowers are without character but that the variety is worth growing for its bud form alone. The above comments coincide almost word for word with the reports of Mr. Patton (2 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.), Dr. Reid (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.), Dr. Rolph, (2 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.), Mr. Smith, Mr. Taylor (6 pl.,

2 yrs., Mult.) and myself (2 pl., 2 yrs., 1 Mult., 1 Can.). Dr. Reid, however records only moderate growth and Dr. Rolph says it is not entirely hardy. I consider that it does not bloom sufficiently freely for a decorative Rose.

Ecstasy, H.T. (Dickson, 1935)—Mr. McKechnie (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) says his plant produced a little weak growth and one attractive bloom, and succumbed in July. Mrs. Reaves (2 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) had better results, reporting strong growth, healthy foliage, and attractive blooms. I had this Rose in 1936, but it behaved so badly that I decided I could get along without it better than with it.

Edina, H.T. (Dobbie, 1934)—Mr. Taylor (6 pl., 5 yrs., Laxa) describes it as a white Rose of good form and outstanding fragrance which has done consistently well throughout the whole five-year period. I continue to regard it as a very satisfactory scented white bedding variety which produces freely blooms of excellent form. It might be compared to Mme. Jules Bouche, with fragrance added.

Elegance, Cl. (Brownell, 1938)—Mr. Hatton (1 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) records strong growth, hardiness, good foliage, and large blooms of 50 petals but not many of them. The colour is a pale lemon yellow. Mr. Smith also reports vigorous growth and magnificent blooms but intimates that he would like to see it bloom more freely.

Empire State, H.T. (Nicolas, 1934)—Mr. Davis (1 pl., 3 yrs., Mult.) says this Rose is difficult to establish, his 1938 results far surpassing those of 1936 and 1937. He remarks that the colour is particularly good in autumn.

Eternal Youth, H.T. (Aicardi, 1937)—Mr. Smith records vigorous growth and blooms of quality and refinement but produced somewhat sparsely.

Faience, H.T. (Van Rossem, 1935)—Mr. Hatton (3 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) reports strong branching growth and profuse bloom in early season. He finds the foliage weak and an easy prey to blackspot with the result that autumn results are negligible. The first crop blooms are gorgeous in colour and size,—a warm pink with golden base, paler reverse. Dr. Reid (2 pl., 2 yrs.) also comments on the beauty of the blooms but supports Mr. Hatton's charge of poor foliage. Dr. Rolph is charmed by the shape and colour of the blooms in cool weather but not under conditions of heat. The growth with him is disappointing. Mr. Taylor (6 pl., 3 yrs., Can.) however, says that this variety has given a good account of itself, his plants being vigorous, healthy and floriferous, and the loosely formed blooms most attractive in colour.

Fairy Cluster, H. Poly. (Archer, 1935)—Mrs. Reaves records general satisfaction and says the growth is strong. Mr. Smith also reports exceptionally vigorous growth and tremendous sprays of bloom, the individual blooms being similar to a miniature Dainty Bess.

Feu d'Artifice, Cl. H.T. (Mallerin, 1935)—Mr. Hatton (1 pl. 2 yrs., Mult.) is favourably impressed by this Pillar Rose, which grows to a height of eight feet, and produces on long stems clusters of large fragrant orange-pink blooms. He has found it quite hardy thus far.

Feu Pernet Ducher, H.T. (Mallerin, 1934)—Mr. Hatton (30 pl., 3 yrs., Mult.) reports strong erect growth but some blackspot. Many of the blooms are pale in colour and, the texture of the petals being thin, the blooms ball in wet or cool weather. The dry-weather blooms, however,

are superb, and of exhibition quality. Mr. Nunn (3 pl. 2 yrs.) also gets a thrill from some of the blooms but complains that there are too few of them. Dr. Reid likes the plant but records weak colour and inadequate substance. Dr. Rolph says "Lovely colour, good growth, but not free." It is a favourite with Mr. Smith who applauds its exceptional vigour, abundant and healthy foliage, productivity and general excellence.

Fortschritt, H. Poly (Kordes, 1934)—Dr. Rolph, while admiring the blooms, the growth and constitution of the plant, remarks that it is not free enough for garden effect. Mr. Smith rates it high in every respect. My own observations are that, while the growth is satisfactory, and the blooms freely produced, the latter are attractive only in the bud stage. The open blooms are untidy in form and indistinct in colour. My plants have shown traces of mildew in 'late season (2 pl., 2 yrs., Can.).

Fred Walker, H.T. (McGredy, 1936)—Mr. Mansz (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) reports weak growth, healthy foliage, and blooms of poor shape but pleasing colour. Mr. Nunn admires both the form and coppery-pink colour of the blooms but would like more of them. Mr. Patton (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.), while lauding the buds and blooms, says that the growth is spindly and that the foliage blackspots easily, a view which Mr. Smith also holds.

Freia, H. Per (Tantau, 1936)—Dr. Rolph commends the fine lasting colour, but reports small blooms and weak slender growth. This Rose was introduced as an improvement on Ville de Paris, but the "improvement" is very doubtful.

Freida Krause, H.T. (Krause, 1935)—In its first year this Rose showed considerable promise. It made good growth, and the blooms, while not numerous, were of attractive colouring—a brilliant orange-scarlet, which, in a semi-shaded position, faded very little.

Fritz Hoger, H.T. (Kordes, 1934)—Mr. Davis (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) is satisfied with the plant, also the early stages of the bloom, but says the rich crimson shade soon becomes blue.

Georges Chesnel, H. Per. (Gaujard, 1934)—Mr. Hatton (3 pl., 3 yrs., Mult.) is keen on the richly coloured blooms but criticizes them for lack of form. He finds the blooms sparingly produced on fair plants of satisfactory hardiness, but with foliage which blackpost easily. I consider it a satisfactory decorative variety, the coppery shade of the buds being particularly distinctive, especially in autumn. I find the growth erect and vigorous (2 pl., 1 & 2 yrs., 1 Can. & 1 Mult.).

Gerald Hardy, H.T. (Dickson, 1936)—Mr. Taylor reports excellent growth and fragrant blooms freely produced. He says the carmine-red petals tend to acquire blue tints with age in midsummer.

Gloaming, H.T. (Nicolas, 1935)—Mr. Davis (2 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) extols it, mentioning good colour and form, vigorous branching growth, absence of disease and hardiness, the only unfavourable comment being that of insufficient bloom. Mr. Hatton (6 pl., 3 yrs., Mult.) is critical with respect to the foliage, which blackspots easily, and the awkward leggy plants. He admits the value of the blooms, however, for cutting or for exhibition. Mr. Mansz (1 pl., 4 yrs., Mult.) views it with a friendly eye, calling it one of the best. Mr. Patton (2 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) is cautious. He appreciates the pleasing form, ample substance and intriguing colour of the blooms, but he gets too few of them. His plants, while healthy,

are of sprawling habit. Mr. Smith emphasizes the extraordinary vigour of the plants and the high quality of the blooms but calls it only a moderate bloomer. He describes the foliage as abundant and disease-resistant. Mr. Taylor admires the well-formed blooms and calls it fairly free.

Golden Glow, Cl. (Brownell, 1937)—Mr. Smith reports vigorous growth, and profuse blooming habit, with blooms of high quality. The colour is a rich, golden yellow, with very little fading. My one plant in its first year made only moderate growth, and, of course, did not bloom.

Golden Gruss an Aachen, H. Poly (Kordes, 1935)—Mr. Smith likes the general quality of the bloom and the vigour of the plants, but intimates that he would like more bloom. Mr. Taylor describes the buds as apricot-yellow and the open blooms as creamy-pink. He gives credit for fragrance.

Golden Orange Climber, Cl. (Brownell, 1938)—Mr. Hatton (1 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) says it apparently is both hardy and healthy. While his plant has attained a height of six feet, he has observed it growing vigorously elsewhere. He likes the five-inch, semi-double blooms, and considers the variety promising. Mr. Smith reports exceptional vigour, profuse blooming qualities, and lovely blooms.

Golden State, H.T. (Meilland, 1938)—Mr. Hatton (1 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) reports full, well-formed, golden yellow blooms produced sparsely on healthy plants of medium growth. It would appear to have possibilities for exhibition purposes.

Guinee, Cl. H.T. (Mallerin, 1938)—Mr. Hatton (1 p., 2 yrs., Mult.) admits that he is "wild" about this Rose, which is a high tribute from a conservative critic. The large, fragrant, crimson-maroon blooms are borne freely in June and July on plants of pillar type—about eight feet in height. The foliage is good and the plant apparently hardy in Southern Pennsylvania.

Hamburg, Cl. Poly. (Kordes, 1935)—Mr. Patton (1 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) advises that his plant made little growth in its first year but that it has gone ahead rapidly since, apparently requiring time to become established. He is enamoured of the crimson-scarlet blooms with their golden stamens, and, in fact, is quite optimistic about the future of Hamburg. Mr. Smith also, is quite enthusiastic about this Rose but would like to see it bloom more profusely.

Hazel Alexander, H.T. (Dickson, 1934)—Mr. Mitchell (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) reports very fragrant, dark red blooms on plants of average vigour. He also mentions large, leathery, disease-resistant foliage.

Hector Deane, H.T. (McGredy, 1938)—Mr. Smith is quite delighted with the vigour and plant characteristics of this variety. The high-coloured, fragrant blooms are produced with moderate freedom. My own limited experience with Hector Deane has been disappointing to date, the plant having made very little growth. (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.).

Heros, H.T. (Tantau, 1934)—Mr. Mitchell, (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) is disappointed with the growth although he commends the lasting colour and good form of the blooms. Dr. Reid (2 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) also is enthusiastic about the blooms, but the growth of his plants is weak.

Herrenhausen, H. Poly. (Kordes, 1938)—Mr. Smith describes this as a perpetual-blooming shrub Rose of an unusual type. The blooms open yellow, and turn to capucine red as the sun reaches them.

Hythe Cluster, H. Poly (Archer, 1935)—Mrs. Reaves (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) unhesitatingly rates this variety "Good." The glowing, deep pink, semi-double blooms are produced on vigorous, erect plants freely throughout the whole season.

Ian Phillips, H. Per (Dickson, 1934)—Dr. Reid (2 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) describes the plant as tall, producing its light yellow, well-formed blooms on long stems. He compares it with Julien Potin to the disadvantage of the latter. While there are wide variations in the quality of Julien Potin blooms, those of Ian Phillips are more uniformly reliable. I concur in the foregoing up to a point, but the colour of Julien Potin frequently is strong, while that of Ian Phillips never is.

Jean Cote, H.T. (Gaujard, 1936)—Mr. Davis (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) is doubtful of its value. He refers to attractive, amber yellow, cup-shaped, fragrant blooms produced sparsely on average plants. He reports black-spot on the foliage. Mr. Hatton (3 pl., 4 yrs., Mult.) also is somewhat cool toward this Rose. He considers the flowers rather coarse and the colour only fair. I had three plants of Jean Cote (Multiflora) in 1937 but none of them survived their first winter. I was not impressed by the bloom produced during that summer.

Joseph Pernet, Per. (Pernet Ducher, 1934)—Dr. Reid, who furnishes the only report, gives it unstinted praise. He reports strong growth, healthy foliage and freedom of blooming habit. His blooms also are of ample substance and appealing salmon colour, and he considers this one of the best of recent introductions.

Kardinal, H.T. (Krause, 1934)—Mr. Mitchell (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) considers this one of the darkest reds, with colour well maintained.

Katharine Pechtold, H.T. (Pechtold-Verschuren, 1934)—Mr. Mansz (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) reports a strong healthy plant, producing freely blooms of brilliant colour. Mr. McKechnie (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) is disappointed with first-year results. He records weak growth and little bloom although the few blooms produced held their colour well. Mr. Patton (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) criticizes the spindly growth and sparseness of bloom, but he finds the long shapely colourful buds interesting. He says it will never replace Mrs. Sam. McGredy. Dr. Reid, however, waxes eloquent in its praise, saying it was the best Rose in his garden in 1937. He regards it as outstanding and holds that it far surpasses Mrs. Sam McGredy.

Koningin Astrid, H.T. (Leenders, 1936)—Mr. Hatton (3 pl., 4 yrs., Mult.), while admitting very vigorous growth, good foliage, hardiness and freedom of bloom, is not impressed by the blooms, which appear coarse. Mrs. Reaves (1 pl., 3 yrs., Can.) is also unenthusiastic, describing it as "Fair."

Lady Frost, H.T. (Bees, 1935)—Mr. Smith reports vigorous growth and average foliage, but he does not mention the bloom which fact, perhaps, is significant. Lady Frost finds a champion, however, in Mr. Taylor (6 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) who tells of good growth and fragrant, well-filled, rose-pink blooms borne in abundance. Mr. Taylor admits a special fondness for this Rose.

La Parisienne, H.T. (Mallerin, 1936)—Mr. Hatton (3 pl., 3 yrs., Mult.) is unmoved by the charms which the name suggests. The blooms are semi-double, and, while the bud colour is attractive, it disappears in the open bloom, and he suggests planting in partial shade.

Leading Lady, H.T. (Dickson, 1935)—Mr. Nunn (2 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) describes it as a light pink, heavily perfumed, well formed Rose, useful either for garden or exhibition purposes. I concur in this report of the blooms, but thus far my plants have grown poorly. (2 pl., 1 yr., Can.).

Leontine Contenot, H.T. (Ketten, 1936)—Mr. Taylor (6 pl., 2 yrs.) furnishes the only report on this Rose, commenting on the long, pointed, sulphur-yellow buds, and the fragrance, form and substance of the open blooms. The plants are of moderate vigour.

Lucy Nicolas, H.T. (Mallerin, 1935)—Mr. Smith is critical of this variety, commenting on its lack of vigour and somewhat ordinary blooms.

Luis Brinas, H. Per. (Dot, 1935)—Mr. Mitchell (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) records fair growth, with blooms of lively colour but poor form. Mr. Smith reports very strong growth and extraordinary floriferousness, but indicates weak foliage.

Madge Prior, H. Poly. (Prior, 1934)—Mr. Taylor (6 pl., 4 yrs., Can.) describes it as a strong-growing variety which has consistently given an enormous crop of bloom in the autumn. The colour is a rich claret with a white eye and the blooms semi-single. I have Mr. Taylor's high regard for this Rose, my plants being constantly in bloom. The unique colour is very attractive when the plants are massed. The colour, however, does not blend well with other shades of red, and this should be borne in mind when planting. Mrs. Reaves (1 pl., 3 yrs., Can.) also has a good word for Madge Prior, advising that it flowers well.

Madge Whipp, H.T. (Bees, 1937)—Mr. Taylor (6 pl. 3 yrs. Can.) reports vigorous bushy growth, healthy foliage, and large fragrant scarlet blooms, produced freely throughout the season.

Majorica, H. Per. (Dot, 1938)—Mr. Hatton's first impressions are distinctly favourable (1 pl. 1 yr. Mult.). It produced attractive large blooms, deep orange in summer, orange-scarlet in autumn with fair freedom on a strong and healthy plant. He records that the scent is disagreeable.

Marmion, H. Per. (Dobbie, 1934)—I consider this to be a good decorative rose that varies in colour according to temperature and moisture conditons. The summer blooms are a soft yellow with a pink suffusion, while those of autumn are an attractive pink shading to yellow at the base of the petals. Fragrant. (1 pl. 2 yrs. Can.).

Matador, H.T. (Van Rossem, 1935)—Mr. Hatton (20 pl. 3 yrs. Mult.) says "Just fair." He records medium growth with good foliage but a stingy bloomer. Mr. Patton (1 pl. 3 yrs. Can.) reports strong growth, healthy foliage, and large intensely fragrant crimson-maroon blooms of poor shape. Dr. Reid (2 pl. 3 yrs. Can.) is out cheering for Matador, expressing the view that it is an improvement on Etoile de Hollande. He claims it to be a more continuous bloomer of better quality flowers, and a stronger grower than the older variety. Dr. Rolph, on the other hand, says it is less vigorous than Etoile de Hollande, and that it is at its best only in cool weather. Mr. Smith displays no enthusiasm for it, rating it just ordinary. Mr. Taylor (6 pl. 4 yrs. Can.) regards Matador as one of the best roses of its colour class. He reports vigorous growth, healthy foliage and free blooming habit. I find that the dark crimson colour quickly becomes purple, leaving only the powerful fragrance as the outstanding feature. The growth is moderate and the blooms few in number.

McGredy's Coral, H.T. (McGredy, 1936)—Mr. Hatton (3 pl. 4 yrs. Can.) reports average vigour and good foliage, but scarcity of bloom, which latter is very ordinary in appearance. Mr. Mansz (1 pl. 3 yrs. Can.) refers to find bud colour and finds the growth good and foliage healthy. Mr. Patton (3 pls. 2 yrs. 1 Can. 2 Mult.) likes the first crop blooms but says that subsequent growth and general behaviour are not impressive. Dr. Reid received poor plants and does not consider it fair to judge the variety on the basis of its performance in his garden.

McGredy's Orange, H.T. (McGredy, 1936)—Mr. Hatton (3 pls. 4 yrs. Can.) states the case briefly by saying: "Good plant; poor flowers." Mr. Mitchell (1 pl. 2 yrs. Can.) reports spindly growth and blooms somewhat similar to those of Mrs. Sam McGredy. Mr. Patton (2 pls. 2 yrs. Mult.) regards it as an interesting novelty. He likes the colour but not the form of the blooms. Dr. Reid (2 pls. 2 yrs. Can.) likes the colour and the plant habit and considers it a fine bedding rose. Mr. Smith also is favourably impressed.

McGredy's Pink, H.T. (McGredy, 1936)—Mr. Davis (2 pls. 2 yrs. Mult.) has little criticism to offer. He records large, fragrant, pearly pink, shapely blooms, freely produced on hardy, healthy vigorous plants. This eulogy finds an echo in the reports of Messrs. Mansz and Nunn. Mr. Patton (3 pl. 2 yrs. 2 Mult. 1 Can.) expresses satisfaction with early season performances but complains that with the passing of the first crop of bloom his plants sulk. Mrs. Reaves (1 pl. 2 yrs. Can.) says that, while it blooms well it cannot compare with Memory. Mr. Smith accords it a high rating, while my report is just about a duplicate of that of Mr. Patton.

McGredy's Pride, H.T. (McGredy, 1936)—Mr. Hatton (3 pl. 4 yrs. Can.) cannot work up much enthusiasm for it, mentioning sparse foliage and insufficient bloom, although the fragrant blooms have some merit for garden decorative purposes. Mr. Patton (2 pl. 2 yrs. Mult.) likewise is disappointed with both growth and bloom. This variety also fails to find a friend in Dr. Reid, whose criticisms are similar to those of Mr. Hatton. Mr. Smith seems to be the only observer who has a good word for McGredy's Pride, and he commends its vigorous growth and disease-resistant foliage.

McGredy's Sunset, H.T. (McGredy, 1936)—Mr. Hatton (3 pls. 4 yrs. Can., 3 pl. 1 yr. Mult.) likes the colour but his plants,—both lots—have made very poor growth. Mr. Patton (2 pls. 2 yrs. Mult.) finds a wide variation in performance between a plant located in partial shade and the second in full sun, the latter accomplishing nothing, while the former has attained a height of three feet and is never without bloom. He likes the colour and the elusive fragrance, and is inclined to rate this variety highly. Mr. Smith is generous with his praise, emphasizing vigour, health of foliage, floriferousness and general decorative value.

McGredy's Triumph, H.T. (McGredy, 1934)—Mr. German (2 pls. 1 yr. Can.) commends its vigour, disease resistance and free-blooming habit. He is entirely satisfied and has ordered more stock. Mr. Hatton (6 pls. 4 yrs. Can., 3 pls. 1 yr. Mult.), while admitting the many good qualities of this rose, points out that it is useful for garden decoration only as the blooms will not last when cut. Mr. Mansz likes it for its consistently good garden performance, but Mr. Patton (1 pl. 2 yrs. Can.) complains about the unshapely blooms which have no value for cutting. Mrs. Reaves (1 pl. 2 yrs. Can.) reports excellent blooms but too few of

them. Mr. Smith rates it "tops" for vigour and considers it a very valuable variety. My own report is covered by the foregoing, my one criticism being that the blooms have no lasting qualities when cut.

McGredy's Wonder, H.T. (McGredy, 1934)—Mr. Mansz' (1 pl. 1 yr.) first year results were unsatisfactory, the growth having been weak and bloom scarce. He is hopeful however. Dr. Reid emphasizes the brightness of the colour but says the blooms are thin and have little value for cutting.

Mev. Van Straaten Van Nes, H. Poly. (Leenders, 1934). (Also known as Permanent Wave.)—Mr. Crosbie is an admirer of this rose, describing it as a cheery sight in the garden, easy to grow and a prolific bloomer. Mr. Hatton (20 pls. 3 yrs. Mult.) records strong growth with healthy foliage, unusual freedom of bloom and hardiness. While admitting attractive colour at first, he objects to the serious fading which occurs and advises the prompt removal of faded blooms. Mrs. Reaves (50 pls. 3 yrs. Can.) also reports splendid growth and unusual freedom of bloom, but remarks that a few blooms were off-colour, being a light pink. Mr. Taylor (6 pls. 3 yrs.) while admitting some fading, considers it well worth growing. My own observations are identical with those of Mr. Hatton.

Minna Kordes, H. Poly. (Kordes, 1938)—Mr. Smith admires this offspring of Crimson Glory and Dance of Joy, with its deep velvety crimson semi-double blooms and golden stamens. He observes that there is evidence of a heavy proportion of hybrid tea blood in this variety. The growth is reported as vigorous and the foliage disease-resistant.

Miss America, H.T. (Nicolas, 1938)—Mr. Hatton (6 pls. 3 yrs. Mult.) regards this as a good rose. He records medium growth, hardiness and free blooming qualities but criticizes the weak colour and the tendency towards blackspot. Mr. Smith reports vigorous growth, healthy foliage and moderate production of blooms of high quality. Mr. Taylor is pleased with the large blooms of good form and substance, salmon pink in colour, and produced freely on strong plants. My own notes indicate healthy foliage, even though planted near a definite plague centre like Dorothy McGredy, growth vigorous, branching freely from near the base. The full massive blooms are very impressive but lack colour distinction and are not produced freely. A useful exhibition rose (3 pls. 2 yrs. Mult.).

Mme. Cochet-Cochet, H.T. (Mallerin, 1934)—This rose finds an ardent admirer in Mr. Hatton (100 pls. 1 yr. Mult. and several years previous nursery observation), who records hardiness, strong growth, fair foliage and beautiful fragrant blooms much the colour of Los Angeles, freely produced. Mr. Mitchell (1 pl. 1 yr. Mult.) calls it a glorified Los Angeles and predicts that it will be a success. Dr. Reid also is enthusiastic (2 pls. 1 yr. Can.) enumerating its many virtues and expressing his conviction that it is one of the best of recent introductions for any purpose. I make the verdict unanimous (1 pl. 2 yrs. Can.) by adding my word of praise. The shapely refined buds are a delight to the eye. The growth is tall but the foliage, while healthy, seemed somewhat sparse.

Mrs. J. B. Croibier, H.T. (Gaujard, 1935)—Mr. Smith is the only reporter, and while satisfied with the growth and fascinated by the blooms, condemns this variety for weak and unhealthy foliage.

Mme. Henri Guillot, H.T. (Mallerin, 1938)—The experience of Mr. Hatton to date (1 pl. 2 yrs. Mult.) does not warrant enthusiasm. He

reports average growth and foliage, moderate bloom production, good bud colour but serious fading of the open blooms. Mr. Taylor (6 pls. 1 yr. Mult.) records satisfactory growth and is intrigued by the coppery-orange buds which open into blooms of coral and yellow with moderate fragrance.

Mme. Jean Gaujard, H.T. (Gaujard, 1937)—I find that while the blooms are full and shapely, the growth is somewhat sprawling, the stems weak at the neck, and the foliage small and insufficient. The colour is a beautiful blend of orange and soft yellow. (3 pls. 2 yrs. Mult.).

Mme. Joseph Perraud, H.T. (Gaujard, 1934)—Mr. Davis (3 pls. 3 yrs. Mult.) admires the healthy foliage, the colour form and fragrance of the blooms, but complains that there are too few of them. This rose finds a strong supporter in Mr. Hatton (30 pls. 3 yrs.) who is enthusiastic over the high quality of the blooms and who says they are freely produced. In an "aside" however, he whispers something about blackspot. Mr. Mitchell (1 pl. 2 yrs. Can.) casts his vote for it, reporting good growth and lovely blooms of pleasing colour and ideal form. Mr. Nunn (1 pl. 1 yr. Can.) is in love with the blooms but would like to see more of them. Mr. Patton (2 pls. 1 and 2 yrs. Can.) reports disappointing growth but beautiful blooms, although too few of them—which coincides with my own report. Dr. Reid (2 pl. 2 yrs. Can.) is well pleased, commenting favourably on the growth, the long stems, the richly coloured and well-shaped blooms, and pointing out that the colour is well maintained throughout the various stages of development. He admits that there are never many blooms on his plants at one time but says that, taking the whole season into consideration, it is a fair producer.

Moon Glow, Cl. (Brownell, 1938)—Mr. Smith describes it as a vigorous grower with H.T. type of bloom, somewhat resembling those of the ancient and respected Mrs. Aaron Ward, although much larger. An abundant bloomer over a long period, the blooms carrying a delicate fragrance.

Mrs. E. Wood, H.T. (Dickson, 1934)—Dr. Reid (2 pls. 2 yrs. Can.) considers this rose to have merit, producing liberally its light yellow blooms of acceptable form but he remarks that there are at least a half-dozen yellow varieties that are better.

Mrs. Edward Laxton, H.T. (Laxton, 1935)—My first year impressions of this rose are admiration for the brilliant colour, largely offset by disappointment with the poor growth. It looks like a brighter Lady Inchiquin with foliage like Shot Silk.

Mrs. Francis King, H.T. (Nicolas, 1934)—Mr. Davis (2 pls. 1 yr. Mult.) is not very happy about it, describing the large, fragrant ivory-white blooms as opening flat, and stating that his plants were completely defoliated by black-spot. Mr. Hatton (20 pls. 2 yrs. Mult.) also is not kindly disposed towards this rose, mentioning severe black-spot, insufficient bloom of poor quality and poor colour. Mr. Smith comments on its vigorous growth but is not otherwise enthusiastic.

Mrs. Verschuren, H.T. (Verschuren, 1937). (Also known as R.M.S. Queen Mary)—Mr. Davis (1 pl. 1 yr. R.R.) is disappointed. He records fine colour but only three flowers although his plant was healthy and grew well. Dr. Rolph's first impressions are very favourable but he prefers to withhold judgment until after a more thorough trial. Mr. Hatton (20 pls.

1 yr.) reports bushy plants with fairly good foliage and blooms of good form and pleasing colour. Early season performance, however, tapered off to a greater extent than was expected. Mr. Taylor (6 pls. 2 yrs. R.R.) regards this as the best variety seen in the R.S. of O. Test Garden thus far. It shows definite value as a cut flower and is also excellent for garden decoration. While I have not grown this rose as yet I was much impressed—as were the other members of the Judging Committee—by its symmetrical growth, its healthy foliage and its prolificacy of bloom, as well as by the fragrance, form and colour of the blooms, which, by the way, are almost invariably produced singly on a stem.

Mrs. Wm. Sprott, H.T. (McGredy, 1938)—Mr. Mansz (1 pl. 1 yr. Mult.) regards this as very promising. He reports strong growth, healthy foliage and pleasing yellow blooms and buds. Mr. Smith, also, views it with favour, commending its vigour, health, and freedom of bloom. It is a soft yellow of very pleasing shade.

Nellie E. Hillock, H.T. (Hillock, 1934)—Mr. Hatton (20 pls. 3 yrs.) reports dwarf, spreading plants with attractive foliage, hardy, and producing freely large, fragrant, salmon-pink blooms on short stems. Mr. Smith considers that it has merit but is not outstanding.

Nigrette, H.T. (Krause, 1934)—Mr. Hatton charitably states that the autumn blooms are distinct but that those of summer are rubbish. Mr. Mitchell is disgusted with it, and Mr. Smith remarks that it blooms freely but is strangely silent on other points. I have discarded it as being worthless.

Olive Cook, H.T. (F. Cant, 1934)—I find this to be a satisfactory white exhibition rose, which, for its type, blooms quite freely. I like it.

Orange Glory, H.T. (Leenders, 1935)—Mr. Hatton (3 pls. 1 yr. Mult.) was not impressed by its first-year performance. He reports a bushy plant, healthy foliage, but shapeless flowers of an orange-pink colour. Mr. Patton (2 pls. 2 yrs. Mult.) is equally unflattering in his comments, reporting poor growth and few blooms, but these of attractive colour. Mr. Smith is quite encouraged by his observations, reporting vigorous growth, freedom of bloom and with blooms of high quality. Mr. Taylor finds the buds very appealing but is less excited about the open blooms.

Orange Triumph, H. Poly. (Kordes, 1938)—Mr. Hatton (3 pls. 1 yr. Mult.) reports dwarf plants with good, healthy foliage, producing great clusters of small scentless blooms of a brick-red colour. He considers it a good bedding rose but wrongly named. Mr. Smith has a high regard for it, commenting on its extreme vigour, resistance to disease, productivity, and decorative value in the garden. Mr. Taylor (6 pls. 1 yr. Mult.) confirms Mr. Hatton's view that it is wrongly named, but admires the plant and its free blooming habit.

Patrick Anderson, H.T. (McGredy, 1938)—Mr. Smith holds it in high esteem, except for quality of bloom which he rates as fair only. My own experience is similar to that of Mr. Smith, my chief quarrel with the rose being on account of its very ordinary carmine-pink colour.

Phyllis Gold, H.T. (Robinson, 1935)—Mr. Davis (2 pls. 1 yr. Mult.) expresses disappointment. While he admires the clean yellow colour, the blooms have too few petals and he finds the variety a stingy bloomer. Mr. Moore (2 pls. 1 yr. 1 Can. 1 Mult.) also likes the colour but remarks

that while the petals are of good length and fair texture, he would like to see more of them. Mr. McKechnie's first year results (1 pl. 1 yr. Can.) were unsatisfactory but he is hopeful of better performance when his plant becomes established. It finds a champion in Mr. Nunn (4 pls. 2 yrs. Can.) who says it has proven itself one of the best yellow varieties for bedding or exhibition. With him it is both vigorous and free blooming. Mrs. Reaves (2 pls. 2 yrs. Can.) also reports strong growth and plenty of bloom. Dr. Reid (2 pls. 1 yr. Can.) reports tall growth with large blooms borne singly on long stems. He considers the form and substance obtained very good for first year plants. I find that this rose improved greatly in its second year, my first year results having been somewhat disappointing. The growth was satisfactory and the yellow blooms pleasing in all respects. (2 pls. 2 yrs. Can.).

Pink Dawn, H.T. (Howard & Smith, 1935)—Mr. Davis (1 pl. 1 yr. Mult.) describes it as a nice soft pink rose of fair shape and moderate fragrance, but with rather soft petals. His growth was vigorous and foliage healthy.

Polar Bear, H.T. (Nicolas, 1934)—Mr. Crosbie obtains very vigorous growth and great clusters of bloom, but the individual blooms lack quality. Mr. Patton (1 pl. 1 yr. Can.) had a poor spindly plant which behaved very badly, the few blooms produced being insignificant. Mr. Smith reports extreme vigour but bloom of indifferent quality. While not growing this rose I have observed it elsewhere and do not consider that it should be classed as a Hybrid Tea. It is understood to combine Hybrid Tea blood with that of Rugosa and Nutkana ancestors.

Poulsen's Yellow, H. Poly. (Poulsen, 1938)—Mr. Smith reports strong growth and large, semi-double blooms borne in great profusion in clusters. The colour in the early stages is buttercup-yellow, fading to cream.

Princess Marina, H.T. (Robinson, 1937)—While the buds and blooms are quite distinctive in colour effect—a combination of apricot and salmon, darker in the bud—my one plant has not grown well and the blooms have been few in number.

Ramon Bach, H. Per. (Dot, 1938)—Mr. Hatton (20 pls. 1 yr. Mult.) reports free-blooming, vigorous, leggy plants, with poor foliage. The blooms appear in clusters of 3 to 6 and, while of attractive colour, are of poor form.

Reward, H.T. (Dickson, 1934)—Mr. Mansz (1 pl. 1 yr. Can.) reports well-shaped, lasting blooms, produced sparingly on a healthy plant of weak growth. This parallels my own experience. I consider the buds to be as elegant as those of Eclipse, and more lasting because of the heavy texture of the petals.

Rex Anderson, H.T. (McGredy, 1937)—Mr. Davis (1 pl. 1 yr. Mult.) is disappointed, his healthy plant having produced very few blooms, and these of poor shape. Mr. Hatton (3 pls. 2 yrs. Mult.) considers it insufficiently floriferous for garden decorative purposes but says it has cutting and exhibition value. Mr. Mansz (1 pl. 1 yr. Mult.) admired the deep, full blooms and the healthy, vigorous growth. Mr. Moore (1 pl. 1 yr. Mult.) is well satisfied. He comments on the large well-formed blooms, the vigour and health of the plant. Mr. Nunn (2 pls. 1 yr. Can.) also is very favourably impressed, mentioning the value of the blooms for exhibition

purpose. Mr. Patton (2 pls. 2 yrs. Mult.) has one plant in partial shade and the second in full sun. The former, however, produced magnificent blooms and made prodigious growth while the latter sulked and accomplished nothing. Mr. Smith is an enthusiastic proponent of this rose, stressing the high quality of the bloom.

Rochefort, H.T. (Mallerin, 1935)—Mr. Hatton (20 pl., 2 yrs. Mult.) records considerable black-spot, and while the few blooms produced are of interesting colour, they are not of exhibition form. Mr. Smith is also fond of the colour, but says, they are produced sparsely on plants of vigorous growth.

Rochester, H.T. (Nicolas, 1934)—Mr. Davis (1 pl. 2 yrs. Mult.) reports very satisfactory results, especially in the autumn. He refers to the attractive blooms, bushy hardy plants, and disease-resistant foliage. The reports of Messrs. Hatton and Smith echo the foregoing comments of Mr. Davis.

Rocket, H.T. (Nicolas, 1935)—It has a friend in Mr. Davis (1 pl. 2 yrs. Mult.) who commends its hardiness, health, vigour and the lasting quality of the blooms. Mr. Smith's report agrees with that of Mr. Davis, while my first year plant showed sufficient promise to create definite interest.

Rome Glory, H.T. (Aicardi, 1937)—Mr. Davis (1 pl. 1 yr. Mult.) finds it interesting, although without the petalage of Dame Edith Helen, with which it has been compared. The growth has been satisfactory and the blooms of good quality, although the colour is not sun-resistant. Mr. Mansz (1 pl. 1 yr. Mult.) reports deep buds and well-formed blooms, produced freely on a healthy plant of strong growth. Mr. Smith refers to the fragrant blooms of superlative excellence produced with more than average freedom on strong plants. Mr. Taylor also admires the full fragrant crimson-cerise blooms which are borne freely on long stems.

Ronsard, H. Rug. (Gaujard, 1936)—Mr. Davis (1 pl. 1 yr. Mult.) describes it as a flashy little rose, growing to a height of two feet and with healthy foliage. Mr. Patton (1 pl. 1 yr. Mult.) calls it a hard worker and says the contrasting colours of yellow and carmine are very effective. He comments on the boutonniere value of the buds. While Mr. Smith approves of the plant and of the blooms, he intimates that the latter are not produced very freely. I had this rose (3 pls. Mult.) for one season but all the plants succumbed to their first winter. I found the blooms colourful at first but the colour was fleeting as were the petals. The plants have typical Rugosa thorns.

Rosenelfe, H. Poly. (Kordes, 1938)—Mr. Smith, who is the sole reporter, places a high valuation on this rose. He records strong, erect growth, highly disease-resistant foliage, and extraordinary prolificacy. The light pink blooms, shading to deeper tones in its centre, fade out gracefully to an attractive shell-pink shade. The fragrant blooms are large and double.

Rouge Mallerin, H.T. (Mallerin, 1934)—This rose merits the good opinion of Mr. Davis (2 pls. 2 yrs. Mult.) who rates it highly, as does also Mr. Hatton (20 pls. 5 yrs. Mult.). The only criticism of the latter being that it doesn't bloom sufficiently freely. It has not been a success with Mr. Mitchell (3 pls. 1-2 yrs. 1 Can. 2 Mult.) who prefers Crimson Glory, W. E. Chaplin and Southport. Mr. Mansz (1 pl. 2 yrs. Mult.)

also reports that it blooms sparingly but is otherwise satisfactory. Mr. Patton (2 pls. 1 yr. 1 Can. 1 Mult.) considers it a grand red rose although lacking the velvet sheen of Crimson Glory, while I regard it as the most brilliant red rose in my garden, although a shy bloomer (1 pl. 2 yrs. Can.).

Ruth Alexander, Cl. H.T. (Wilber, 1937)—Mr. Hatton (2 pls. 2 yrs.) reports seven foot growth with beautiful healthy foliage and producing in June striking, 4-inch coppery-bronze blooms of indescribable beauty. Its hardiness in the East is not fully established as yet.

Sam McGredy, H.T. (McGredy, 1937)—Mr. Davis (1 pl. 1 yr. Mult.) regretfully records another disappointment—weak colour, too few petals, and too few blooms. His plant, however, grew well. Mr. Moore (1 pl. 1 yr. Can.) also had poor results, his plant having made little growth. Mr. Nunn (2 pls. 1 yr. Can.) is thrilled by the wonderful exhibition blooms but he laments their scarcity. His plants grew well. Mr. Smith also reports superb blooms produced very sparsely on vigorous plants.

Saturnia, H. Per. (Aicardi, 1934)—Mr. Hatton (3 pls. 3 yrs. Mult.) reports strong growth but some black-spot. He calls it a very moderate bloomer, the large colourful flowers carrying a strong fruity fragrance, and holding their colour fairly well. Mr. Smith reverses the order and says it is a very free bloomer and that the blooms are rather ordinary. I consider the buds and young blooms of *Saturnia* to be the most spectacular in colour effect in my garden but they fade disgracefully to a magenta tone which is difficult to reconcile with their early beauty. I find the plant healthy, vigorous and a moderate bloomer.

Senora Gari, H.T. (Dot, 1934)—Mr. Hatton extols the gorgeous shapely blooms of rich yellow colour and exhibition quality, but deplores the sprawly growth of the plants and the marked susceptibility of the foliage to black-spot.

Shining Sun, H.T. (Van Rossem, 1935)—Dr. Reid (2 pls. 1 yr. Can.) is only luke-warm about this rose. He reports fair growth but thin foliage and blooms of strong yellow colour but untidy form. Dr. Rolph also is not favourably impressed. He records slender weak growth and colour which fails to last.

Signora Piero Puricelli, H.T. (Aicardi, 1934)—Mr. Davis (2 pls. 2 yrs. Mult.) refers to this rose as an improved Autumn. He reports very tall growth and gorgeous flowers, hardy plants and disease-resistant foliage. Mr. Hatton (30 pls. 2 yrs. Mult.) praises the growth, the foliage and the bloom but would like more of the latter. Mr. Mansz (1 pl. 1 yr. Mult.) also cheers for it, referring particularly to the warmth of colour in the buds. Mr. Patton (2 pls. 2 yrs. Mult.) becomes eloquent in extolling the virtues of this rose as do also Mr. Smith and Mr. Taylor. My own experience compels agreement with the above reports, although I would be inclined to make a comparison with President Herbert Hoover rather than with Autumn. I find it a more symmetrical grower than Hoover and with stronger colour.

Sangerhausen, H. Poly. (Kordes, 1938)—Mr. Smith reports this to be a shrub rose with colouring of light red, the blooms borne in clusters on both terminal growths and laterals, and produced with fair continuity throughout the season.

Smiles, H. Poly. (Nicolas, 1937)—Mr. Hatton (6 pls. 2 yrs. Mult.) reports attractive semi-double blooms produced freely on low, branching plants, in early season, after which black-spot defoliates the plants and bloom production eases. Mr. Smith records vigorous growth, healthy foliage and profusion of bloom. My own experience (3 pls. 2 yrs. Mult.) agrees with that of Mr. Hatton.

Snowbank, H. Poly. (Nicolas, 1936)—Mr. Hatton (20 pls. 3 yrs. Mult.) finds this a disappointment. He reports low branching plants with good foliage and lots of bloom, the first season. Several plants have since died and the remainder have accomplished very little. Mr. Smith's impressions are quite favourable, he reporting vigour, healthy foliage, profusion of bloom, and the latter of good quality. Mr. Taylor reports very floriferous, healthy plants and small snow-white bloom. He is very pleased with it (6 pls. 2 yrs. Mult.). I regard it as a valuable rose for bedding. The blooms which are produced continuously throughout the season resemble miniature H.T.'s, they are creamy-buff in the bud stage, becoming creamy-white as they develop. My only criticism is the reluctance of the spent blooms to drop their petals, necessitating frequent attention.

Sterling, H.T. (Hill, 1934)—Mr. German (2 pls. 2 yrs. Can.) holds a very high opinion of this rose and has ordered more. Mr. Hatton (30 pls. 3 yrs. Mult.) also is an admirer of the beautiful shapely sparkling pink blooms, but remarks that the plants are awkward in shape and that the foliage is sparse but healthy. While admitting the justification for Mr. Hatton's criticisms, I submit that the virtues of this rose outweigh its vices. Its fragrance, in addition to other qualities, is outstanding.

Summer Snow, Cl. Poly. (Couteau, 1936)—Mr. Patton (1 pl. 2 yrs. Mult.) reports that it is scarcely ever out of bloom but that it is merely a tall shrub in growth habit. Mr. Hatton (1 pl. 2 yrs. Mult.) also records masses of bloom on three foot growth. There is also another vigorous-growing form (one presumably the type, and the other a sport). Mr. Smith reports extreme vigour.

Temno, H.T. (Bohm, 1934)—Mr. Patton (2 pls. 2 yrs. Mult.) is dissatisfied with his results—one plant died and the other enjoyed poor health! He thinks he can get along without Temno. Mr. Smith appears to think highly of it, recording vigour, floriferousness and blooms of high quality.

The Doctor, H.T. (Howard & Smith, 1936)—Mr. Davis (1 pl. 1 yr. R.R.) tearfully admits his disappointment with this rose, especially in view of the publicity which it has received. His flowers were of an ordinary pink shade, few in number, and of poor form. The growth also was weak.

Velsheda, H.T. (F. Cant, 1936)—Mr. Taylor (6 pls. 3 yrs. Can.) reports very fragrant, light pink, substantial blooms, borne freely on sturdy bushes, the only criticism being on account of weak-necked stems, causing the heavy blooms to hang their heads.

Viscountess Charlement, H.T. (McGreedy, 1937)—Mr. Hatton (3 pls. 1 yr. Mult.) is not favourably impressed, calling it a shy bloomer with blooms of good form, fragrant, but of uninteresting pink colour. The foliage is coarse and the growth low. Mr. Mansz (1 pl. 2 yrs. Mult.) reports a good plant with attractive blooms of good colour and form. Mr. Smith rates it merely average, with moderate growth only.

Will Rogers, H.T. (Howard & Smith, 1937)—Mr. Davis (1 pl. 1 yr. Mult.) reports a dark crimson rose of poor form which burns badly. Autumn blooms are better in quality. Mr. Hatton (12 pls. 2 yrs. R.R.) agrees and suggests that it be planted in semi-shade.

Wm. Moore, H.T. (McGredy, 1935)—Mr. Mitchell (1 pl. 2 yrs. Can.) has a high regard for the substantial blooms of good lasting quality and perfect form. He considers it ideal for exhibition purposes. Mr. Mansz (1 pl. 2 yrs. Mult.) is fond of the buds and blooms but reports poor growth. Mr. McKechnie (1 pl. 1 yr. Can.) reports satisfactory growth and well-formed blooms with healthy foliage. Mr. Nunn (3 pls. 2 yrs. Can.) calls it an outstanding pink rose, good either for bedding or for exhibition. Mr. Patton (1 pl. 2 yrs. Can.) also is loud in his praise of this rose. His growth and foliage have left little to be desired and the blooms are so perfect that he can overlook the absence of fragrance. Mr. Smith—horrible fellow!—wraps a wet blanket around the party by recording weak growth, susceptibility to disease, and bloom of only average quality.

Wilhlelm, Cl. (Kordes, 1934)—Mrs. Reaves (1 pl. 1 yr. Can.) reports satisfactory first year results. She obtained a fair amount of bloom, dark red in colour, and produced in large clusters. Mr. Smith records extreme vigour in the plants, healthy foliage, free blooming qualities but bloom of only average quality.

RANDOM ROSE NOTES

Mr. J. Crosbie, of 20 Alice Street, Brantford, Ont., reports that, prior to moving to his present address from another section of Brantford, he dug up and re-planted on the new premises all his Roses, and that in the course of carrying out this operation he was surprised to find how little root development had been made by Roses of the current and previous year's planting. He had to go back to three-year plants to find complete root systems.

We are wondering if Mr. Crosbie fed his newly-planted Roses too liberally. If so there would have been no necessity for them to send out roots in search of food. It is well to withhold fertilizers from new Roses aside from what may have been incorporated with the soil in the course of preparing the beds. For the same reason when a vacancy in an established bed occurs fresh soil should be used to fill the excavation when planting a replacement Rose.

* * * *

An increase in Rose activity in Essex County (Ontario), is reported by Mr. Emerson Mitchell, of 1557 Bruce Avenue, Windsor. Mr. Mitchell advises that in 1938 the Essex County Automobile Club planted 800 Climbers on the highways, and that it is expected this programme will be continued on a larger scale during the current year. We are also

informed that in 1937 the Windsor Police Department sponsored the planting of 1,000 Rose bushes in down-town Windsor, with a view to commemorating the coronation of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. This Rose garden, which is located at the Detroit Tunnel exit, was planted and is being maintained with funds obtained by public subscription.

It is very gratifying to note the degree of Rose consciousness which is in evidence in Windsor. Both the organizations mentioned are to be congratulated upon the initiative and public-spiritedness thus displayed. It is our hope that in other municipalities the example of Windsor will be emulated, and we are sure that Mr. Mitchell will be pleased to advise those contemplating such action with respect to procedure. In this connection we recall that similar plantings were made under the direction of the Welland Horticultural Society several years ago, and that the Welland Park Rose Garden, and the extensive planting of Paul's Scarlet Climber along the highway for several miles from Welland stand as a monument to the enterprise and foresight of Col. Hugh A. Rose and his associates in that progressive community.

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Mr. John A. Weall, of York Nurseries, Limited, Toronto, writes interestingly about the possibilities of growing roses successfully in the Muskoka and Lake Simcoe districts. He mentions having planted several rose gardens in Toronto last summer for owners, who, just as the newly planted rose beds began to pay dividends in early July, left for their summer homes, thus missing the pleasure of seeing their roses at their best. Mr. Weall points out that Hybrid Teas, Polyanthas and Climbers have been grown successfully in Muskoka summer home gardens for years, the cool nights, moist air and brilliant sunshine making for ideal blooming conditions. Provided the plants are well mounded up and covered with leaves before severe frosts in November, the heavy snowfall in those parts affords ample protection, and losses are negligible. Mr. Weall urges summer home owners to take up a dozen or two rose bushes this Spring and enjoy the blooms in their cottage garden and on the table while away from the City in July and August.

This is a most commendable suggestion, and there are several rose growers who will bear out this statement of success with roses both in Muskoka and Lake Simcoe summer colonies.

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MEMBERS' NOTICE

The Constitution, Rules and By-Laws of the Rose Society of Ontario are not included in this Annual, as in previous years. It is planned to issue a Members' Hand Book at a later date which will include the Constitution, etc., as well as other information pertaining to the Society and its activities.

If any member wishes to obtain a copy of the Constitution, Rules and By-Laws in the interval, the Secretary will promptly mail it on application.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

The attention of our members is called to the announcements on the following pages, and the Society respectfully suggests their products be considered when members are in the market to purchase.

ADVERTISERS	PAGE
Birks-Ellis-Ryrie, Toronto.....	104
Baker Bros. Limited, Toronto.....	112
Barnes, Ken., East Kildonan, Manitoba.....	113
Brock's Bird Seed.....	101
Brown, E. H., Elora.....	107
Brush, Seely B., Toronto.....	100, 109, 113
Blacklock, M. E., Meadowvale.....	113
Bonnett, George, Toronto.....	108
Brampton Nursery, The, Brampton.....	113
Bedford Park Floral Co. Limited, Richmond Hill.....	112
Brush's Nurseries, Ridgeville.....	105
Cruickshank, C. A., Toronto.....	101
Cedarvale Tree Experts, Toronto.....	107
Canadian Horticulture and Home Magazine, Oshawa.....	103
Dedman & Co., Kirkfield.....	105
Derpo Products, Toronto.....	108
Dunlop's Limited, Toronto.....	111
Dominion Seed House, Georgetown.....	100
Eddie, H. M., & Sons Limited, Sardis.....	101
Eaton, T., Co. Limited, The, Toronto.....	114
Emberley, A. F., Ayer's Cliff.....	107
Hull, A. G. & Son, St. Catharines.....	109
Holland Bulb Gardens, Toronto.....	111
King Calcium Products, Campbellville.....	103
Kelley's Seeds, Toronto.....	101
Kelway & Sons, Limited, Toronto.....	118
Keith, George, & Sons, Toronto.....	106
Layritz Nurseries Limited, Victoria.....	110
La Cloche View Bungalow Camp, Little Current.....	111
Mary's Seed House, Clinton.....	108
Miller, B. W., & Company, Toronto.....	112
McDonald, Kenneth, & Sons, Limited, Ottawa.....	109
McConnell Nursery Co., The, Port Burwell.....	112
Macoomb Press, Limited, The, Toronto.....	112
Niagara Brand Spray Co., Limited.....	102
Perron, W. H., & Co. Limited, Montreal.....	110
Ronaldalda Gardens, Falkenburg.....	108
Smith, E. D. & Sons, Limited, Winona.....	99
Stevens, George, Peterborough.....	106
Stone & Wellington, Toronto.....	111
Simpson's, Toronto.....	104
Sheridan Nurseries, Limited, The, Toronto.....	105
Tidy, S., & Son Limited, Toronto.....	104
Union Nurseries, Fonthill.....	113
Webb's Seeds, Toronto.....	107
Wright, Norman S., & Company Limited, Toronto.....	106
Warrick, H., Roberts Creek.....	105
York Nurseries, Limited, Toronto.....	108

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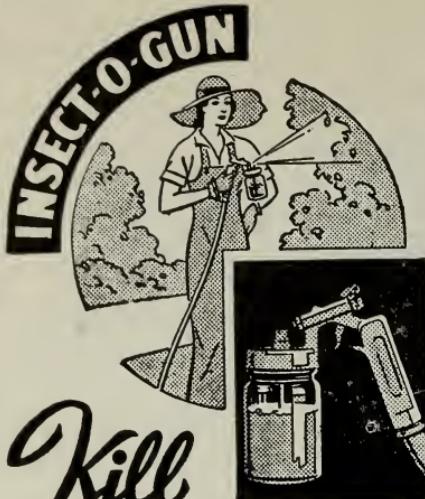
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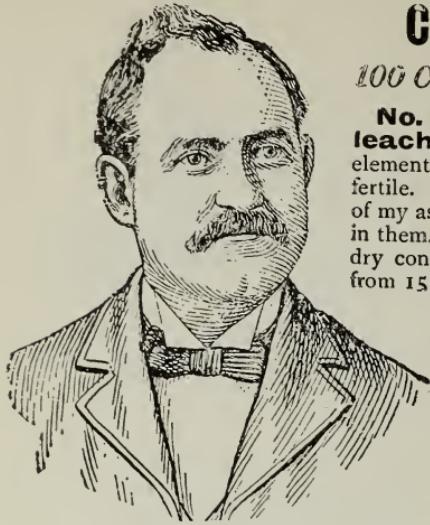
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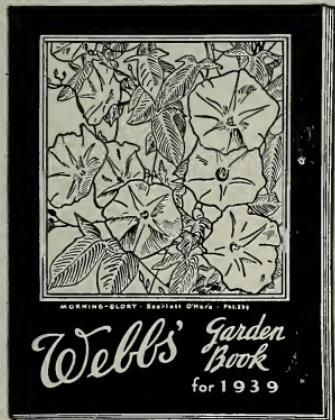
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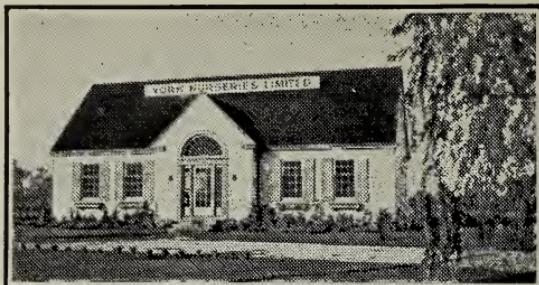
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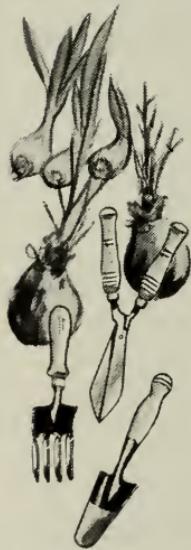
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